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HE COMES UP SMILING

BY
CHARLES SHERMAN

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CHAPTER VIII.

Gratitude Is a Flower.

James lay in the shade of the butternut tree and smoked gloomily. He was well shaved and his hair newly cut and carefully brushed, but his clothes were still the rags that had graced his muscular form since the dim, nearly forgotten long ago, when he had stolen them one lucky night from some back yard passed in the course of his travels.

He squinted at the sun through the tree tops and judged it to be about four. The Watermelon had evidently done no better or he would have turned up before. Mike, sprawled in the grass beside him slept with the stentorian slumber of the corpulent. James kicked him.

"Aw, wake up," he growled. "I want your rare intelligence to unbosom me sorrowful and heavy heart to."

Mike yawned, stretched and sat up, pushing his shapeless hat to the back of his round hot head. He drew his sleeve across his streaming forehead and yawned and stretched again.

"You ought to relax, James," said he, cutting a square from the plug of tobacco that he carried carefully wrapped in a soiled piece of tinfoil. "Youse will have noivous prostration one of these days with the strenuous life youse leads. The modern hurry and worry is all wrong. Now, take me—"

"No one would take you, not even a kodak," sneered James, scowling before him moodily.

"The matter with you, James," said Mike, sticking the tobacco into his mouth with the blade of his knife, "the matter with you is youse are harboring and cultivating that green-eyed monster called jealousy. Youse are, in short, jealous of me young friend, the Watermillion."

"Aw, jealous of a kid! Who? Me? Not on your tin-type."

"You say so, James. We all deny the werminous cancers that gnaw our vitals. But look into your own heart, question yourself—"

"Aw, pound yer ear," snapped James.

Some one was heard approaching and Mike paused from cleaning the blade of his knife in the ground before him to listen.

"The youth comes," said he, and rose clumsily to his little fat legs. He stepped aside to see up the path, but James did not move.

"A radiant vision of manly beauty," announced Mike, one hand on his heart, the other shading his small eyes as though dazzled by a great and brilliant light.

James glanced up sullenly. A youth was coming through the trees, tall and graceful and broad-shouldered. His suit of soft brown, his gently tipped panama, his light shoes and silk socks brought with them a breath of motor cars and steam yachts, of the smokers in a railway train, with a white-clad, attentive porter, instead of the brake beam underneath and an irate station-master and furious conductor. From the lapel of his coat gleamed a heavy gold chain and in his stylish tie a pin of odd but costly workmanship caught the eye of the enraptured beholder.

Mike laid his hand on his heart again, removed his hat, and standing aside for the youth to pass, bowed low.

"Me lud," said he in humble salutation.

James glanced up from his seat under the butternut tree. He regarded the vision of affluence before him a moment in growing admiration and awe. Then he removed his pipe and spoke.

"You'll get three years for this," said he cheerfully, and put his pipe back into his mouth.

"Three nothing," sneered the Watermelon.

"Jealousy," said Mike, putting his hat on the back of his frowsy head. "Jealousy maketh the tongue cruel and the heart bitter. Me," he spread forth his fat dirty hands, "me beauty is such it gives me no concern. I realize youse can not gild the lily."

The Watermelon drew himself up to his full height, threw back his shoulders and fastidiously adjusted his cuffs with their heavy gold links.

"With every passing moment more beautiful," murmured Mike.

James snorted.

"Well," asked the Watermelon, "who gets the prize?"

"Me humble faculties," said Mike, with one wary eye on James, "me humble faculties are incapable of rendering true and accurate judgment in the present case where two such rare specimens of manly beauty compete in my honored and deeply grateful presence."

The Watermelon laughed and ran his hand over his smooth chin and hairless cheeks with a gesture of gentle pride. "James said if I could not get a suit I would be counted down and out. I," and he drew himself up, "I do not have to take advantage of a mere technicality. I scorn to win by default."

"True nobility," said Mike, "is in them words."

"Aw, cut the gas!" growled James. "Where'd you get the blooming outfit?"

"I win, do I?" persisted the Watermelon.

"Mike's the judge," returned James, losing interest in what was too obviously a one-sided contest.

"In this competition there are three points to decide," declared Mike, not quite sure whom he feared the more, James or the Watermelon. "Beauty of face, beauty of clothes and beauty of soul. The one who gets two points out of the three wins."

The Watermelon nodded. James grunted.

Mike glanced thoughtfully from one to the other and decided that danger lay in either choice. "Neither of you," said he slowly and wisely, "win. For unexcelled art in rainment, me young friend here might be said to be the only competitor. For rare physical beauty and winning charm in looks, unaided by mere externals, me friend and fellow citizen, James, gets the just reward, and for pure, manly beauty of the soul, truth, which I always follow, compels me to give the prize to me humble self."

"Aw," growled James, "this ain't no show. We will have another."

The Watermelon hitched up his trousers and chose a clean seat on a fallen log. When coat and trousers legs were adjusted so as best to keep their faultless creases, he spoke with the bored accents of the weary scion of great wealth.

"I'm starting for a motor tour with some of me friends," said he.

"I," said Mike, "have always felt for you as for a dear and only son."

"Gwan," said James imperiously. "Where did you get the glad rags?"

The Watermelon told them briefly how from a nameless hobo a few short hours before, he had become a famous young financier, hobnobbing with generals and millionaires. He chuckled as he told it with the half-cynical amusement of the philosopher for the follies of the poor, seething, hurrying, struggling crowd of humanity, too busy in their rush for gold and social position to see their own laughable pitiful shams and affectations. Poverty clears the eyesight as nothing else can, and the Watermelon had been poor so long and was so indifferent to his position that he had lost none of his clearness of vision in the strenuos endeavor of the others, and he saw, unconsciously, but never-the-less keenly, the dead level of human nature, with its artificial hills of gold and social position.

"Me father, I believe, is a policeman," said he. "Me mother a wash woman. If I had a grandfather, no one knows. I'm fortunate to have a father and no questions asked, yet just because I can write me check, as they think, for a million and have it honored, I'm 'my boy' to the elite of the land, the 'best people.' Gosh, it's enough to make an ass bray."

"It is that," said Mike. "For me, only the intrinsic worth of the soul. Maybe there was a bit of change in the pockets?" he added as an afterthought.

"Yes, there was quite a bit. He's fresh at the game and carries a roll to show off with," returned the Watermelon, pulling a roll of bills from his pocket. Mike edged a bit nearer. "See here, I want you fellers to do something for me."

"For you," said Mike. "I would give me immortal soul."

"I want something more than that, Mike," said the Watermelon.

"Me plug of baccy?" asked Mike with feeling.

The Watermelon shook his head as he slowly pulled a greenback from the bunch he held. "I want you two to go to the lake, get my clothes out of the log and give 'em to the poor devil."

"Don't be a fool," advised James. "He's all right. Nothing will happen to him."

"I know, but I keep thinking of him. He can afford to lose what he is going to lose, but all the same, he's cold and tired."

"Aw, don't go and do that," pleaded Mike. "He'll have youse arrested—"

"I ain't going to be around here; besides, no one would think of looking for me with the swell bunch I'm going with."

"Maybe not," admitted James gravely, "but there's always the danger that some cop will have brains. And he's bound to get away tonight, all right, and have the bulls on you the minute he does. You had better take all the time you can to get away and don't try to shorten it none."

The Watermelon slowly unwound another bill and nodded. "I know, but I'm sorry for him. A few hours won't make much difference. He hasn't the slightest idea who swiped his clothes. He'll think some tramp did and that the feller is getting out of the country by cross cuts and as fast as he can. Don't you see? No one will look for me with the general and Bartlett. I'm going to have a week of fun—"

"Maybe," said James gloomily. "Hardly, if you give that bloke his clothes before you need to."

The Watermelon waved the statement aside. "We are going to leave about five," said he. "They are waiting for me, now. It will take you a bit of a walk to find the place. I put the clothes in an empty log near a pile of rocks at the foot of three tall pines, standing together about ten yards from the lake. You can't help but find it. Give him the clothes and this check book and fountain pen. I can't use them and you two won't get gay with them 'cause Mike's a coward, and James has too much sense."

"You're a damn fool," said James shortly.

"He' all right," argued Mike, meaning the man in the forest shades. "What can hurt him?"

"I know, but he's mighty uncomfortable. Can't sit down, maybe, and there may be flies and mosquitoes—"

"Naw," protested Mike. "He's just comfortable. It it was the style, I

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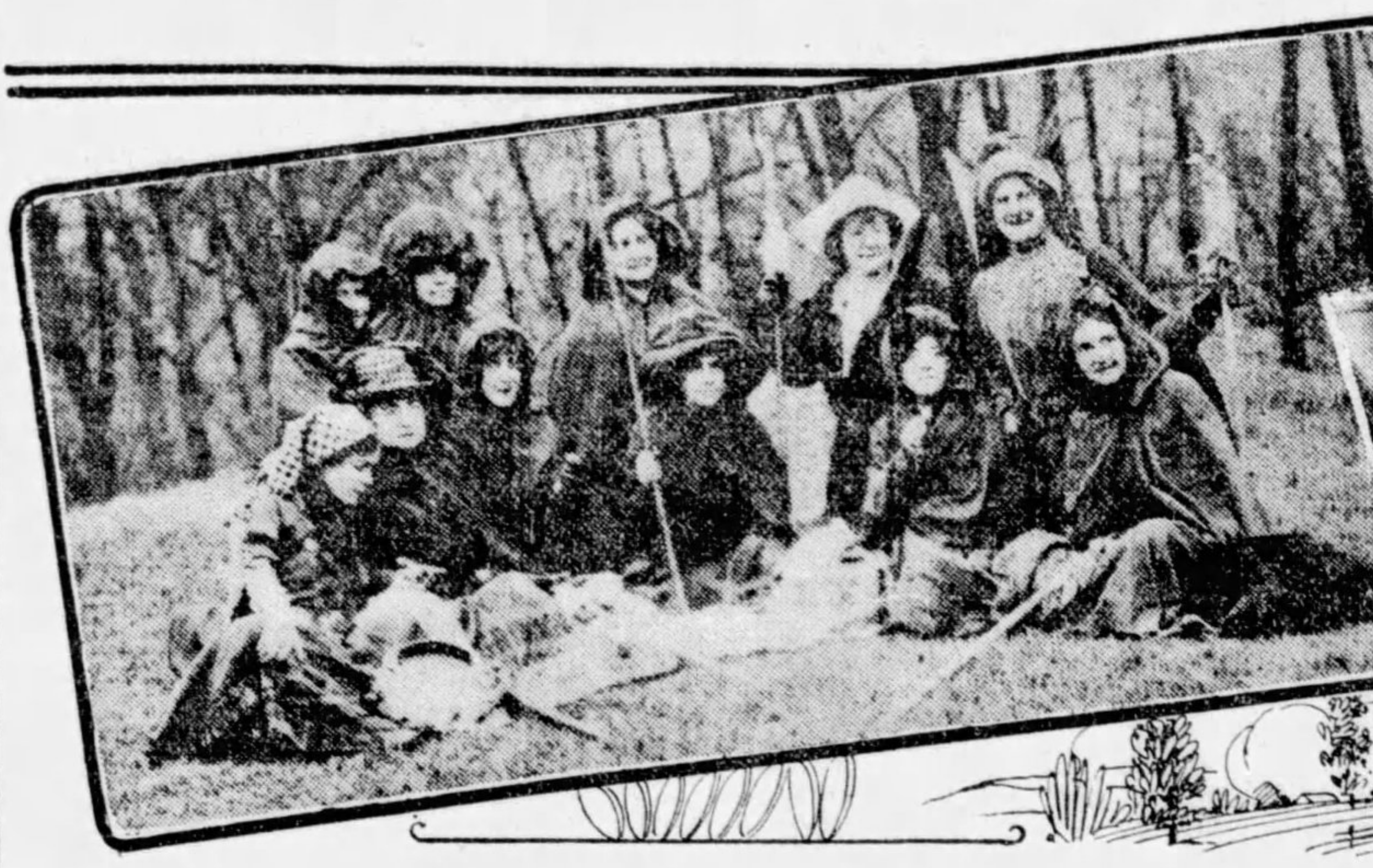
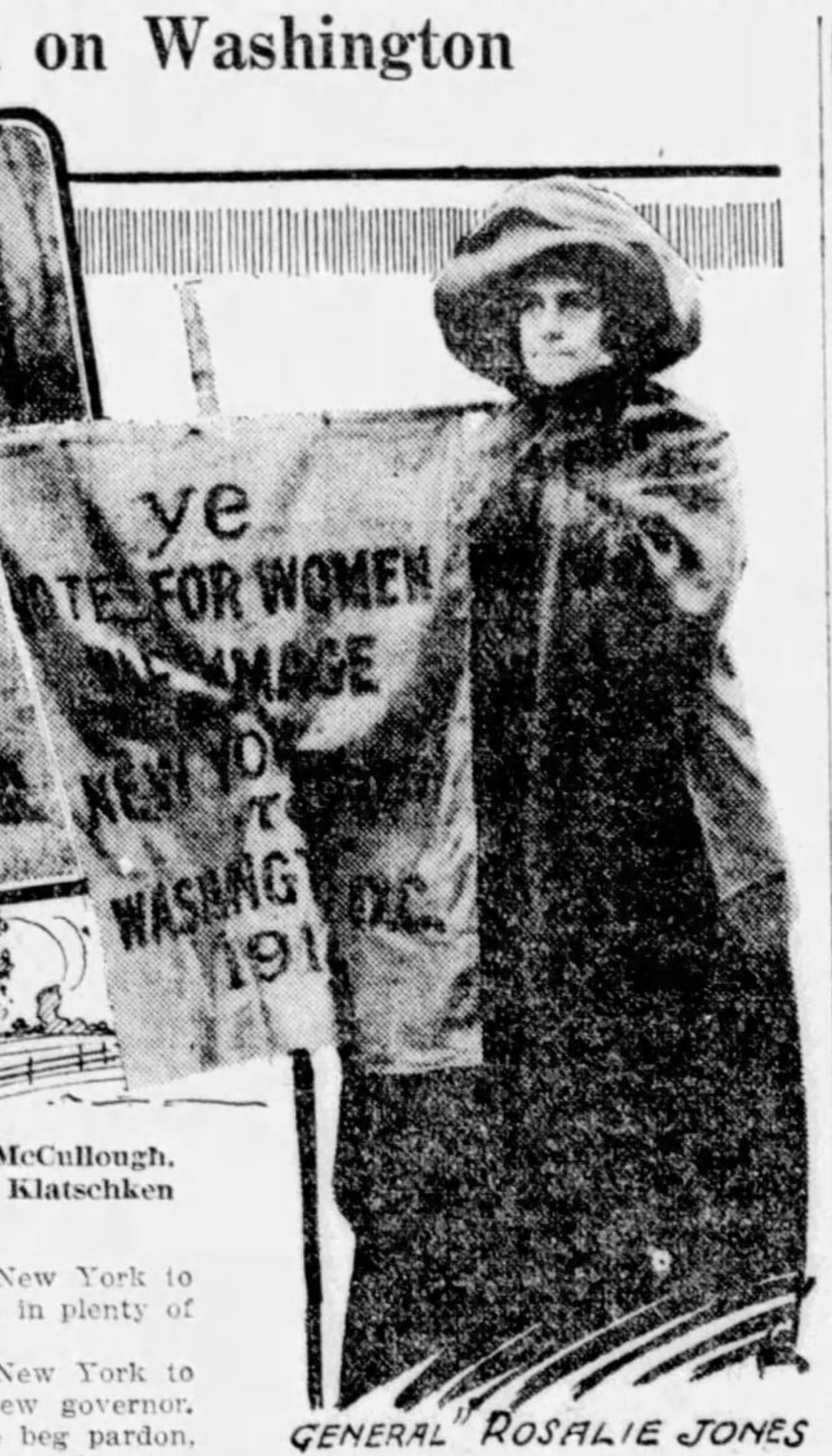
Suffragist Army Is Preparing to March on Washington





"GENERAL" ROSALIE JONES

Left to right (in rear)—Hettie Graham, W. L. Burge, May Morgan, Mrs. Olive Schultze, E. McCullough. Front row—Elizabeth Freeman, Ida Craft, Mrs. John E. Boldt, "General" Rosalie Jones, Martha Klatschken and Mrs. H. A. Baird.

THE suffragist army, revised, under "General" Rosalie Jones, is preparing for its march from New York to Washington. It will leave New York February 12 and will get to the national capital, it hopes, in plenty of time to take part in the suffragist parade March 3.

The personnel of the "army" is not greatly changed from the band of pilgrims who hiked from New York to the state capital just before the first of the year to present its woman's suffrage petition to the new governor. Miss Jones is again the commander-in-chief, and Miss Ida Craft is once more her right-hand man—we beg pardon, woman. Some of the veterans of the first march are also enlisted in the new advance. In all, about a dozen or fifteen stalwart agitators in the "cause" will set forth to advertise their fight for votes for women.

An interesting figure in the march will be Miss Elizabeth Freeman, who will act as pilot, or advance agent, or scout, or whatever you wish to call the person who goes before and heralds your coming. She will be dressed in gypsy costume and will reach the various towns far enough ahead of the regular "army" to attract attention to its coming.

The women claim that their campaign of publicity is far better than throwing stones and setting fire to the contents of mail boxes.

HOW IT FEELS TO FALL OUT OF THE SKY

New York Sun.

A. N. RIDGELY, a Wall street man with ambitions as an amateur aviator, is walking on crutches after making his first attempt to fly. His machine, a composite type of the Wright and Curtiss models, was wrecked.

"I had the machine built for my own use," said Mr. Ridgely. "I was so eager to begin flying that I prepared to go up on the first day, and really made a short flight near the ground. Some part of the machine gave way and I had to postpone my maiden voyage.

"On the next day I got into the air—something very unusual for a beginner. I realize now that I was foolhardy. Experts declare that an unpracticed aviator cannot learn to keep his aeroplane on a proper flying balance in the air until he has spent at least six days running the machine along the ground. A novice learns to operate an aeroplane in about the same time that he learns to ride a bicycle.

"With no preliminary practice except my short flight on the day before I rushed my machine aloft at once. It was a gusty day. Two veteran aviators, Sopwith and McCurdy, each had a machine on the ground, but they decided to wait until the winds had subsided, and I should have done the same.

"At 30 feet off the ground everything was running so smoothly that I tilted the elevating plane for a further rise. I found the motion even more exhilarating than I had imagined. I was not in the least confused by the deafening clatter of the motor just behind me.

"The sensation of speed was delightful. I may compare it only to the feeling that one has when perched on the bow of a yacht while it is racing in a fine stretch of water. An aeroplane, though, is much more intoxicating. It has a peculiar effect upon the senses. There is no sense of fear, no realization of danger.

"Hoxsey, who made an altitude record and was killed, once described the sensation of flying as comparable to a sort of pleasant dream during which one is partly conscious. In fact the wits are completely dulled even by the first rush of the wind when the light structure moves at the great speed necessary to get the aeroplane off the ground. There is a dangerous contentment, a false security which one does not resist. Tension is completely relaxed.

"I looked down at the earth and saw it rapidly receding. I remember being suddenly sobered by thinking of my inexperience.

"At 60 feet up I attempted to straighten out. Just then a gust of wind struck head on, tilting the machine and sending it rapidly higher. I realized that I had lost control. My first thought was to check the upward speed by removing my foot from the throttle. I am told that this is the first thought of every amateur aviator in a similar crisis. Luckily I did not act upon the impulse. Had I stopped the moter the machine at the angle it then was would have turned over backward and within 10 or 20 seconds I should have been as dead as the late Julius Caesar.

"I let the machine have its own way while wondering vaguely what to do. I wondered whether I could get back to earth at the cost of broken bones. For I felt that I was face to face with death and was calculating my chances of surviving as a cripple. And all this time I was conscious of enjoying my aerial ride intensely in a kind of way. It was physical felicity and mental torture at one and the same moment.

"Somehow two things happened simultaneously. One was a struggling attempt to point the machine earthward; the other was the sudden stopping of the wind. I shot downward like a meteor. I tugged frantically at the elevating plane to check the descent. The machine was righting itself when I struck. I remember marveling that I was escaping death as by a miracle.

"I was carted away to the hospital, where the doctors sewed up my wounds, reset my bones and patched me up generally. I shall soon be as sound as ever I was save that my teeth were nearly destroyed.

"I shall resume aviation with a machine built for two operators. If one should fail the other may still retain control.

"After I was able to leave the hospital I had some surgical work performed on my fractured aeroplane and the expert made a trial flight to test its complete recovery. He came back to the ground in a hurry after going up about 10 feet.

"'Now I know what ailed your machine that day,' he said. 'The thing is tail heavy.'

"He then explained that a machine too heavy in the rear has a tendency to force the nose upward in spite of everything that may be done to prevent. He placed 40 pounds of lead in the fore part of the machine, then went aloft and soared like a bird."

Gen. Sherwood's Art Observations

(Extract from a speech of General Sherwood in the House of Representatives, January 29, on the bill for Lincoln Memorial.)

I WAS greatly amused with the observations of a well-dressed, genteel-appearing young couple who appeared quite spooney in the presence of so much of the nude art. They were gazing in awe and admiration at the semi-colossal group of statuary by Persico, erected in 1846, representing the discovery of America. Columbus is personated holding at arm's length a small globe, on the top of which is cut "America." Beneath his ponderus legs crouches an awe-stricken Indian girl, without a particle of drapery to shield her shapeliness from the gaze of mankind. It took five years to make the group, and cost us $24,000. The ridiculous phase of this historic group was very pertinently illustrated by the observations of our young ones from Fort Wayne. I was not surprised when the young lady remarked, "I reckon that is Pocahontas and Capt. John Smith." "No, Flo," remarked the young man, "that is not a captain's uniform and Pocahontas never appeared in that shape without something on. This chap has on tight pants you see and baseball sandals, and what's that he's got in his hands? That is probably a baseball. I tell you what I think this is, Flo. You know Washington has got a baseball team, called the Senators, and I'll bet yer this represents the pitcher, as the champion of America, bossing the Goddess of Liberty, and that stone woman is the goddess."

The young lady smiled sweetly on the young man in evident pride, that he was so well up in the classics, and they walked over to view the other group just opposite. This group is intended to represent the sentiment of America. It is by Greenough, and was executed in 1842, and cost $24,000. There are five figures; a hunter rescuing a naked white woman with a naked baby from a naked savage; while by the side of the woman is the faithful dog, appearing as if he didn't know what all the racket is about.

"What do you say that is, Charlie?" said our sweet seventeen.

Charlie gazed intently at the naked Indian, the nude woman, the undraped baby, and the indifferent-reposeful dog, and then slowly said: "Flo, I just give that up."

Flo and Charlie are no exceptions to the run of tourists. Thousands of visitors and curiosity hunters gaze daily upon these great groups of historical statuary and no one appears to comprehend their significance.

A Naked George Washington.

One of the most hideous pieces of art that mortal man ever beheld is the colossal statue of George Washington, by Greenough, ordered by congress in 1832 for the rotunda of the capitol. It was made in Florence, Italy, was eight years in construction, is 12 feet high, weighs 12 tons, and cost $44,000. In 1840 the United States frigate Constitution was dispatched to Florence to bring this monstrous monstrosity to the United States. It was landed here in 1841, found to be to large in the rotunda, and now it stands on an immense pedestal in front of the capitol. This immense figure represents George Washington, naked to the waist, sitting in a chair. The right hand is raised high above the head and points to heaven; the left hand holds a Roman short sword, with the handle presented. A mantle falls over the legs. There is a small figure of Columbus on the left side, and of an Indian on the other. There is a Latin motto carved on the back of the chair, and on the front of the pedestal in rasied letters is cut, "First in the Hearts of His Countrymen."

We might excuse a sculptor who would set up for public admiration the nude figure of a gladiator or a prize fighter or an athlete, but is it not a hideous thing to put up a naked George Washington in front of our national capitol?

Without going further into the observation of rural tourists, is it not an outrage on American Art (if we have any) to have a statue of George Washington naked, sitting in the chair of a Roman emperor, holding the sword of a Roman soldier, encompassed about with Roman symbols, and disfigured with a Latin motto? It does not look like George Washington and does not have on it a single vestment of American clothes.

An Illinois Who's Who.

White Hall Register.

Only those familiar with newspaper work have clear conceptions of how hard it is to keep mistakes out of publications. It seems that they will creep in, in spite of all we can do. In our annual report of "Who Is Who," published last week, we, in some inconceivable manner, omitted Webster's Variety Store and the Grand Army of the Republic, and possibly others we have not heard from.

NAVAJO MEDICINE WOMAN

CLIFF dwellings more than 1,000 years old and buildings of even greater age have been discovered in Utah, according to D. B. Miller, assistant supervisor of the general land office, who has been at the head of a surveying party in that state for the last 10 months.

"The cliff dwellings we found in Utah undoubtedly are many hundreds of years old," said Mr. Miller to a Washington Star reporter. "They were doubtless built by the Montezuma Indians. These Indians also built on the mesa lands, and many interesting structures were found beneath the surface of these lands. In Utah are three natural bridges that are more wonderful than the natural bridge of Virginia.

"All are wider and two considerably higher than the Virginia bridge. One of these bridges has a span of more than 200 feet and the arch is more than 100 feet from the ground. It seems almost to have been made by man. White persons rarely have visited these wonders of nature.

"The Navajo Indians in Utah are of course well acquainted with all these things. The Navajos are essentially superstitious. They do not mingle much with the whites and few of them speak English. When one is found who can speak English it is pretty certain that he is a sharper.

"My party went to Utah to survey the public lands early last April and remained there until October. During the entire time not a drop of rain fell, and it is curious that all the time we were in that country we were followed about by an old Navajo medicine woman, who persisted in telling the Indians that so long as we remained there no rain would come.

"We paid no attention to her of course, but we had to give her a thought when on the day we broke camp, within a few hours after we had left the Indian lands, a terrific storm arose that deluged the whole country. I suppose that the old medicine woman now is looked upon by her companions as a supernatural creature."

Rain After Drought.

By Dora Sigerson Shorter.

All night the small feet of the rain
Within the garden ran,
And gentle fingers tapped the pane
Until the dawn began.

The rill-like voices called and sung
The slanting roof beside;
"The children of the clouds have come;
Awake! awake!" they cried.

"Weep no more the drooping rose
Nor mourn the thirsting tree,
The little children of the storm
Have gained their liberty."

All night the small feet of the rain
About my garden ran.
Their rill-like voices called and cried
Until the dawn began.

The Superstitions of Dressmakers

OPENING an umbrella in a workshop is an infallible sign that the thoughtless one will soon receive notice, while the unfortunate girl who lets her scissors fall on their point is in danger of premature decease," says La Revue in describing the superstitions of the Parisian dressmakers.

"If a seamstress places a hair in the hem of any garment she is working on she will soon be the lucky possessor of a similar garment herself. A work girl who uses two needles for the same piece of work is certain to be married sooner or later, while the dressmaker who has patience enough to put aside 200 small pins will soon find a fiance.

"The little milliner is just as superstitious as her dressmaking comrade. If she lets a hat fall twice it is almost certain to find a customer, while if she moistens the inside of a crown with the tip of her tongue the purchaser is certain to be delighted with it. A milliner who is unfortunate enough to fit on a bridal hat and veil is condemned to lonely spinsterhood for the rest of her days.

"Meeting two priests together is, for some inexplicable reason, a sign of a week's bad luck; nothing of course would induce a work girl to start in a new place on Friday.

"Singing a hymn while working is a sure sign of the thing most feared by the industrious milliners, and that is long and enforced idleness. The 'dead season,' as they call it, is their nightmare."

Women's Exhibition

AN interesting exhibition is to be held next year in Amsterdam from May to September—namely, the Women's Exhibition. Both colonial and native women in the Dutch colonies (says Women's Employment, the organ of the Central Bureau for the Employment of Women) are participating in this exhibition, and will send a number of exhibits showing the rapid progress in Dutch colonization and in the education of Indian women during the last hundred years.

An interesting contrast will also be drawn between the Dutch households of 1813 and 1913, showing the old time occupations of the women of 1813 on the one hand—spinning, weaving, cooking, and on the other the modern simplification of the home duties, together with the growth of woman's participation in the industrial world.

Denver plans a great exposition for 1915 to mark Panama Canal opening and to compete with San Francisco's show.

Whale Hunt in River

Seoul Press.

AN extraordinary event is reported from Sin Anju, a railway town in North Pyong-an province. About noon when the tide was high villagers of Wangpong Li, Tong Kyon, in the Kasan district of the same province, were amazed to see a big black object swimming in the River Tailyong, running near by.

They did not know what the monster was and watched its movements with great excitement and interest. Soon after the monster sent up a column of water and disappeared.

On the following day at about 7 o'clock Tomizo Tashiro, a Japanese railway linesman in service at Sin Anju station, while patrolling the line was astonished to see a whale struggling to go down stream at a point about five cho above the railway bridge on the Tailyong river. It was low tide and the water having considerably receded the river was only about five feet deep. The whale had evidently stranded on a shallow place and was unable to move.

Tashiro was overjoyed to find the unexpected spoil and tried to kill it by firing at it with a fowling piece he was carrying. He fired at it 18 times, but the whale seemed to be none the worse in consequence. Tashiro concluded that it would not do to try to kill it in that way and running to the nearest village collected several Coreans, told them of his find and each armed with an axe they returned to the spot.

The whale was still there, the water having further receded. They rushed into the stream and by striking the monster on the head with the axes they at last succeeded in killing it. The whale was about 35 feet in length and was valued at about 1,000 yen.

Short Ends of News

An Omaha church is installing a moving picture outfit.

Mayor Brand Whitlock, of Toledo in an address at Chicago, declared that Toledo has the best police force in the world.

The Great Northern railroad, which was blockaded for six days by avalanches in the Cascades, was able last week to resume the movement of trains.

Organization of the inaugural parade has been announced by General Wood, grand marshal. There will be eight grand divisions, each in charge of an army officer.

Pauline Wayne, President Taft's cow, will follow him into retirement March 4. Mr. Taft has given the famous animal back to Senator Stephenson, of Wiscosin.

Dr. Theodore von Holleben, formerly German ambassador at Washington, died in Berlin last Saturday, in his 75th year. He had been seriously ill for about two weeks.

Cardinal Maffi, archbishop of Pisa, who is prominent as a scientist, is experimenting with wireless communications between the principal churches of Italy, France and Austria.

Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur, president of the World's Baptist Alliance, has resigned as pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle at Atlanta. It is said the action came as a climax to factional disputes.

Clark Center, 92, a Sandusky, Ohio, war veteran, has inaugurated what he hopes will be a successful campaign to raise among old federal soldiers a sum sufficient to extricate Gen. Daniel E. Sickles from his financial troubles.

An instrument that would improve the New York public schools, says Prof. Frank M. McMurrey, of Columbia Teachers' College, is the rod. He urged the readoption of corporal punishment, which is now forbidden.

For misapplying $50,000 of the funds of the Audubon National Bank, New York, in a deal to obtain control of the institution, David S. Mills, the bank's former president, has been sentenced to seven years in the Atlanta prison.

Detroit does not expect to participate in the celebration of Commodore Perry's victory over the English, 100 years ago, because it does not wish to offend Canada by crowing over a victory not described as such in the school histories of the province, and for other reasons.

Miss Faber, about 83 years old, lived a mile and a half south of Plymouth, Mich., is dead after an illness of several weeks, caused by exposure and fright, when her house was entered and robbed. The persons who robbed the woman beat her and left her tied in a chair all night.

The caisson of the $2,300,000 drydock at the Pugent Sound navy yard was put into position last week. The construction occupied three years. The dock will accommodate any war vessel afloat or under construction. Its length is 863 feet and its depth 47 feet.

The Carnegie Institute of Technology, among its other activities and the days in which it is becoming widely discussed in the scientific world, is said to possess the first metallurgical laboratory in the Pittsburg district in which pig iron and pig steel have been made in an electric furnace.

British suffragettes have adopted the slungshot catapult as a weapon in their campaign. With it they hurl heavy laden disks, stamped "Votes for Women." The weapon is new to them and their aim has been poor so ar. The disk, however, is said by physicians to be capable of killing a man.

Declaring that he had been suffering from an acute attack of "shovel-stiff-labor-hoboitis," James Smith, 35, in a letter to the landlady of his Philadelphia boarding house, willed his body to "the first medical institution that applied for it," and then committed suicide by turning on both gas jets in his room.

Representative Humphrey, of Washington, wants to tax American goods when they are exported as well as taxing imports. With this object in view he has introduced a bill as an amendment to the Payne-Aldrich tariff act, which would provide for the levying of a tax on all exports, the tax to be the same as that on similar imported articles.

Dr. Mary Walker was arrested by a policeman in Chicago last Saturday because she was dressed in male attire, notwithstanding she has worn masculine clothes for many years. At the police station she exhibited permission said to be from the United States congress for her to wear men's trousers. She was then allowed to go, and no charge was entered against her.

Many settlements in the Cherry mining case were made out of court last week, and more are expected soon. To date 57 suits have been adjusted and dismissed. Among the suits settled were those of Frederigo Lanzi, Frank White and Thomas White, imprisoned in the mine eight days. Lanzi, who developed tuberculosis, was given $2,000, and the two others $1,000 each.

The aero-snowboat is the latest method of getting over the ground in North Dakota. It was constructed by a Grand Forks boy. An aeroplane motor furnishes the motive power for the machine. The boat has been speeded over the snow at the rate of 60 miles an hour and on a level, unobstructed stretch the inventor thinks he can cover 100 miles an hour. The boat is 14 feet long, with a torpedo hood over the front, and has room for three passengers.

Nothing less than a bullet through the heart, the head or an important artery is sure to bring death in the wars of today. Abdominal wounds, involving even manifold penetrations of the intestines, show a surprising percentage of recoveries, and little is to be feared from thoractic wounds that do not molest big arteries or the heart. These conclusions are set forth by Professor Frank Colmers, of Coburg, who took charge of the hospitals in Sofia at the request of King Ferdinand upon the breaking out of the war in the Balkans.

The THIRD DEGREE

by

CHARLES KLEIN & ARTHUR HORNBLOW
AUTHORS OF
"THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

CHAPTER XVI—Continued.

Alicia could contain herself no longer. Her nerves were on the point of giving way. She felt that if she could not confide her secret to some one she must go mad. Pacing the floor she cried:

"What am I to do? What am I to do? I believed Howard guilty. Why shouldn't I? I had no reason to doubt his own confession! Everyone believed it—his own father included. Why should I doubt it. But I see it all now! Underwood must have shot himself as he said he would!"

Annie started. What did Mrs. Jeffries mean? Did she realize the tremendous significance of the words she was uttering?

"As he said he would?" she repeated slowly.

"Yes," said Alicia weakly.

Annie bounded forward and grasped her companion's arm. Her face flushed almost unable to speak from suppressed emotion, she cried:

"Ah! I begin to understand. You knew Robert Underwood? Howard knows your voice—he heard you—talking to him—Oh, Mrs. Jeffries! Are you the woman who visited his apartments that night?"

The banker's wife bowed her head and collapsed on a chair.

"Yes," she murmured in a low tone.

Annie looked at her in amazement.

"Why didn't you come forward at once?" she cried. "Think of the pain which you might have spared us!"

Alicia covered her face with her handkerchief. She was crying now.

"The disgrace—the disgrace!" she moaned.

"Disgrace!" echoed Annie, stupefied. Indignantly, she went on: "Disgrace—to you? But what of me and Howard?"

"Can't you realize what it means to be associated with such a crime?" she wailed.

"Disgrace!" cried Annie contemptuously. "What is disgrace when a human life is at stake?"

"It seemed so useless," moaned Alicia—"a useless sacrifice in the face of Howard's confession. Of course—if I'd known—if I'd suspected what you tell me—I'd have come forward and told everything—no matter at what cost." Tearfully she added: "Surely you realize the position it puts me in?"

A new light shone in Annie's eyes. What was this woman's misery to her? Her duty was to the poor fellow who was counting the hours until she could set him free. His stepmother deserved no mercy. Utterly selfish, devoid of a spark of humanity, she would have left them both to perish in order to protect herself from shame and ridicule. Her face was set and determined as she said calmly:

"It must be done now."

"Yes," murmured Alicia in a low tone that sounded like a sob, "it must be done now! Oh, if I'd only done it before—if I'd only told Mr. Jeffries the whole truth! You speak of Howard's sufferings. If he didn't do it, he has at least the consciousness of his own innocence, but I—the constant fear of being found out is worse than any hell the imagination can conjure up. I dreaded it—I dread it now—it means disgrace—social ostracism—my husband must know—the whole world will know."

Annie was not listening. Still bewildered, she gazed with the utmost astonishment at her companion. To think that this mysterious woman they had been seeking was Howard's stepmother.

"So you're the missing witness we have all been hunting for!" she said; "I can't believe it even now. How did it happen?"

"He and I were once engaged. I broke it off when I found him out. After I married Mr. Jeffries I met Underwood again. Foolishly, I allowed the old intimacy to be renewed. He took advantage and preyed on my friends. I forbade him my house. He wrote me a letter in which he threatened to kill himself. I was afraid he meant it—I wanted to prevent him. I went to his rooms that night. I—didn't tell Mr. Jeffries. When the truth is known and I acknowledge that I visited this man—can you see what it means?—what a fuss there'll be. Everybody will put the worst construction on it—"

"Trust them for that!" said Annie grimly. She was sorry for the woman's distress, yet, being only human, she felt a certain sense of satisfaction in seeing her suffer a little of what she had been made to suffer.

"They'll say that I—God knows what they'll say!" went on Alicia distractedly. "My husband will be dragged through the mire of another public scandal—his social prestige will—oh, I dare not think of it—I know—my duty is to that unfortunate boy. I mustn't think of myself."

"Have you the letter that Mr. Underwood wrote you?" demanded her companion.

"Yes—I've never been able to destroy it. I don't know why I kept it, but thank God I have it!" Moaning, she went on:

"The disgrace!—the disgrace!—it's ruin—degradation! It's the end of everything!"

Annie regarded with contempt this poor, weak, wailing creature who locked the moral courage to do what was merely right. Her voice was not unkind as she said:

"I don't want to disgrace you—or ruin you. But what am I to do—tell me, what am I to do?"

"I don't know," moaned her companion helplessly.

"Howard must be saved."

"Yes."

"Will you tell Judge Brewster or will I?"

"Judge Brewster! Why should he know?" cried Alicia, startled. More composedly and as if resigned to the inevitable, she went on: "Yes, I suppose he must know sooner or later, but, I—"

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

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The Third Degree

(Continued from First Page.)

She broke down again and burst into tears. Annie watched her in silence.

"It's tough—isn't it? she said sympathetically.

"Yes," sobbed Alicia through her tears, "it's—it's tough!" Rising, she dried her eyes and said hastily: "Don't say anything now. Give me a few hours. Then I can think what is best to be done."

Annie was about to reply when the office door suddenly opened and Judge Brewster entered. Addessing Alicia, he said:

"Pardon me, Mrs. Jeffries, I hope I haven't kept you waiting." Noticing her agitation and traces of tears, he looked surprised. He made no comment but turned to Annie:

"I have been talking to Dr. Bernstein over the 'phone."

Annie approached him softly and said in a whisper:

"I have told Mrs. Jeffries that you have undertaken Howard's defense."

Judge Brewster smiled at his wealthy client, almost apologetically, Annie thought. Then addressing her, he said:

"Yes, I've been quite busy since I saw you. I have put three of the best detectives we have on the trail of the woman who visited Underwood that night. I don't think the police have been trying very hard to find her. They're satisfied with Howard's confession. But we want her and we'll get her—"

"Oh!" gasped Alicia.

The judge was proceeding to tell of other steps he had taken when the door opened and the head clerk entered, followed by Mr. Jeffries.

"I told Mr. Jeffries that Mrs. Jeffries was here," said the clerk.

"You might have told him that there were two Mrs. Jeffries here," laughed the judge.

The clerk retired and the banker, completely ignoring the presence of his daughter-in-law, turned to his wife and said:

"I regret, my dear, that you should be subjected to these family annoyances."

Judge Brewster came forward and cleared his throat as if preliminary to something important he had to say. Addressing the banker, he said boldly:

"Mr. Jefferies, I have decided to undertake Howard's defense."

His aristocratic client was taken completely by surprise. For a moment he could say nothing, but simply stared at the lawyer as if unable to believe his ears. With an effort, he at last exclaimed:

"Indeed!—then you will please consider our business relations to have ceased from this moment."

The lawyer bowed.

"As you please," he said suavely.

The banker turned to his wife.

"Alicia—come."

He offered his arm and turned toward the door. Alicia, in distress, looked back at Annie, who nodded reassuringly at her. Judge Brewster rose and, going to the door, opened it. The banker bowed stiffly and said:

"Pray don't trouble. Good morning, sir."

As Alicia followed her husband out, she turned and whispered to Annie:

"Come and see me at my home."

When she had disappeared the judge came back into the room and sat down at his desk.

"Well, that's done!" he exclaimed with a sigh of relief. Rummaging for a moment among his papers, he looked up and said with an encouraging smile:

"Now, if you please, we will go over that evidence—bit by bit."

CHAPTER XVII.

The news that Judge Brewster would appear for the defendant at the approaching trial of Howard Jeffries went through the town like wildfire, and caused an immediate revival in the public interest which was beginning to slacken for want of hourly stimulation. Rumor said that there had been a complete reconciliation in the Jeffries family, that the banker was now convinced of his son's innocence, and was determined to spend a fortune, if necessary, to save him. This and other reports of similar nature were all untrue, but the judge let them pass without contradiction. They were harmless, he chuckled, and if anything, helped Howard's cause.

Meantime he himself had not been idle. When once he made up his mind to do a thing he was not content with half measures. Night and day he worked on the case, preparing evidence, seeing witnesses and experts, until he had gradually built up a bulwark of defense which the police would find difficult to tear down. Yet he was not wholly reassured as to the outcome until Annie, the day following the interview in his office, informed him breathlessly that she had found the mysterious woman. The judge was duly elated; now it was plain sailing, indeed! There had always been the possibility that Howard's confession to the police was true, that he had really killed Underwood. But now they had found the one important witness, the mysterious woman who was in the apartment a few minutes before the shooting and who was in possession of a letter in which Underwood declared his intention of shooting himself, doubt was no longer possible. Acquittal was a foregone conclusion. So pleased was the judge at Annie's find that he did not insist on knowing the woman's name. He saw that Annie preferred for some reason, not to give it—even to her legal adviser—and he let her have her way, exacting only that the woman should be produced the instant he needed her. The young woman readily assented. Of course, there remained the "confession," but that had been obtained unfairly, illegally, fraudulently. The next important step was to arrange a meeting at the judge's house at which Dr. Bernstein, the hypnotic expert, would be present and to which should be invited both Capt. Clinton and Howard's father. In front of all these witnesses the judge would accuse the police captain of browbeating his prisoner into making an untrue confession. Perhaps the captain could be argued into admitting the possibility of a mistake having been made. If, further, he could be convinced of the existence of documentary evidence showing that Underwood really committed suicide he might be willing to recede from his position in order to protect himself. At any rate it was worth trying. The judge insisted, also, that to this meeting the mysterious woman witness should also come, to be produced at such a moment as the lawyer might consider opportune. Annie merely demanded a few hours' time so she could make the appointment and soon returned with a solemn promise that the woman would attend the meeting and come forward at whatever moment called upon.

Three evenings later there was an impressive gathering at Judge Brewster's residence. In the handsomely appointed library on the second floor were seated Dr. Bernstein, Mr. Jeffries and the judge. Each was absorbed in his own thoughts. Dr. Bernstein was puffing at a big black cigar; the banker stared instantly into space. The judge, at his desk, examined some legal papers. Not a word was spoken. They seemd to be waiting for a fourth man who had not yet arrived. Presently Judge Brewster looked up and said:

"Gentlemen, I expect Capt. Clinton in a few minutes, and the matter will be placed before you."

Mr. Jeffries frowned. It was greatly against his wish that he had been dragged to this conference. Peevishly, he said:

"I've no wish to be present at the meeting. You know that and yet you sent for me."

Judge Brewster looked up at him quickly, and said quietly yet decisively:

"Mr. Jeffries, it is absolutely necessary that you be present when I tell Captain Clinton that he has either willfully or ignorantly forced your son to confess to having committeed a a crime of which I am persuaded he is absolutely innocent."

The banker shrugged his shoulders.

"If I can be of service, of course, I—I am only too glad—but what can I say—what can I do?"

"Nothing," replied the judge, curtly. "But the moral effect of your presence is invaluable." More amiably he went on: "Believe me, Jeffries, I wouldn't have taken this course unless I was absolutely sure of my position. I have been informed that Underwood committed suicide, and tonight evidence confirming this statement is to be placed in my hands. The woman who paid him that mysterious visit just before his death has promised to come here and tell us what she knows. Now, if Captain Clinton can be got to admit the possibility of his being mistaken it means that your son will be free in a few days."

"Who has given you this information?" demanded the banker skeptically.

"Howard's wife," answered the judge quietly. The banker started and the lawyer went on: "She knows who the woman is, and has promised to bring her here tonight with documentary proof of Underwood's suicide."

"You are depending on her?" he sneered.

"Why not?" demanded the judge. "She has more at stake than any of us. She has worked day and night on this case. It was she who aroused Dr. Bernstein's interest and persuaded him to collect the evidence against Captain Clinton."

The banker frowned.

"She is the cause of the whole miserable business," he growled.

The door opened and the butler, entering, handed his master a card.

"Ah!" ejaculated the judge. "Here's our man! Show him up."

When the servant had disappeared Mr. Jeffries turned to his host. With a show of irritation he said:

"I think you put too much faith in that woman, but you'll find her out—you'll find her out."

Judge Brewster smiled.

"That's our object, isn't it, Mr. Jeffries—to find her out?" he said sarcastically.

"What's the name of this mysterious witness?" exclaimed the banker testily. "If the police haven't been able to find her why should Howard's wife be able to do so? There was a report that she herself was—" He paused and added, "Did she tell you who it was?"

"No," said the judge dryly, "she will tell us tonight."

The banker bounded in his seat.

"You'll see," he cried. "Another flash in the pan. I don't like being mixed up in this matter—it's disagreeable—most disagreeable."

Dr. Bernstein puffed a thick cloud of smoke into the air and said quietly:

"Yes, sir; it is disagreeable—but—unfortunately it is life."

To Be Continued.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

Will some Farmstead reader please give me the location of a skunk farm?—W. Danville, Ill.

I have read The Blade and asked questions and received answers for the past 30 years, and still I am not satisfied. I have seen two cats that looked as if they were half rabbit. Is there a breed of cats of that sort, or are they crossed? Does any one know?—E., Hudsonville, Mich.

Will somebody please send to The Blade for republication a recipe that appeared in the Farmstead columns some time ago? It was for a horse with contracted feet. One part of it was fish oil. It denounced the practice of standing the horse in mud and water.—Y., Mich.

For Thrush.

I saw a request for a cure for thrush in The Blade recently, and send the following treatment, which was used on a mule and cured him: Clean out well, pack all crevices with fine salt and moisten with camphor. Cover with cotton batting and a piece of leather, and cover the foot under the shoe and replace the shoe. Leave two or three days, remove the shoe, clean out well and pack as before. Repeat this treatment till cured. It took six weeks to cure this mule. But it was a bad case. His foot is as good as ever.—Mrs. B., Hogue, N. Y.

Frosted Feet.

P., Indiana, asked recently what he should do for frosted feet. Here is my remedy: Use equal parts of chrome yellow and lard; make smooth salve, bind on with soft cotton cloths, covering so the salve does not show through, as it soils the bedclothes wherever it touches. A few applications will cure.—S., South Bend, Ind.

Bloody Milk.

S., Silver City, N. C.: We had a young cow that gave bloody milk. I had read somewhere—maybe in The Blade—that the structure of some cows' udders was very delicate. I watched the milkers, and the man who milked this cow pulled down while milking. Then I milked her myself and she has not given bloody milk since.—J., Harbor Creek, Pa.

Cost of Dragging Roads.

The following figures show the cost of maintaining ordinary country roads per mile per year without a drag, and may be taken as a basis of cost of such maintenance. They were obtained in Kansas by Professor W. C. Hoad, of the University of Kansas, a few years ago and were taken from the official reports of the counties:

Crawford county	$52
Douglas county	38
Franklin county	34
Johnson county	43
Neosho county	40
Saline county	43

The average cost is $43.50 per mile per year, and it may safely be said that the cost of dragging would be trifling in comparison.

F. P. Sanborn states: "The least expense per mile (for dragging) was about $1.50; the greatest, a little over $6; the average expense per mile for five and one-half miles, a little less than $3." Commenting further, Mr. Sanborn declares: "The writer has lived by this piece of road all his life, and although we have had the extremes of weather this season, both wet and dry, not for 40 years has the road in question been so free from mud and dust. Parties who have known the road all their lives are agreed that it was in never so good condition a season through."

When R. H. Aishton, general manager of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, investigated the work of the split log drag at Sac City, Iowa, preliminary to the campaign inaugurated by that company, he learned that one township had experimented with the drag on 28 miles of highway for a year. He found that the township paid for the making of the drags and hired men to use them, including the original cost of the drags when figuring the expense of the year's work. The total expense for the 12 months averaged $2.40 per mile and the roads were reported to have been "like a race track" during the year.

A neighborhood of farmers in Roy county, Mo., employed one of their members to drag a five mile stretch. He received compensation at the rate of $3 per day. When the end of the year came and the settlement was made the cost for the year was found to be $1.66 per mile. The road is a tough clay, and our informant declares that it was always much better than the other roads in the neighborhood.

Professor William Robertson, of the Minnesota agricultural station, after a year's experience in dragging a "main road made entirely of gumbo, without any sand or gravel, and which during the past year had shown no defects, either by rutting or development of soft places," fixes the cost of the work at not to exceed $5 per mile.

LIVE STOCK

Things to Remember.

Beef cattle are scarce and the best way to get a start is to raise calves. Every farmer with a few acres of grass land should find a few beef cattle profitable. Get a few calves and begin.

Lay out your rotation plan for plenty of feed crops and see that there are animals enough to consume them next fall. This will fortify you against low prices in other crops.

Live stock raising always insures a diversified system of farming, which means a better system of soil maintenance. Even if animals themselves were not profitable, they would be desirable to diversify the crops.

Sheep will be more in demand as farmers learn their value. At present prices of wool and mutton the animals should be profitable to those that have a few acres of pasture and raise enough feed to carry them through the winter.

A liberal use of barnyard manure will mean larger crops and fewer acres on which to grow them. More manure is needed because it makes the soil hold more moisture, thus reducing the amount necessary to make a crop and giving the elements of plant food in the soil a chance to become efficient in production.

Swine raising should receive more attention at the hand of renters. Ask the landlords' co-operation in sowing pasture and grazing crops so that enough swine be raised to produce your own meat. It would require very little preparation to care for a sow and pigs, and these, if properly taken care of, would make your meat next winter.

The best market for feed produced on the farm is feeding it to dairy cows. The milch cows consume coarse farm products that are not very profitable when marketed and converts them into the finished products—cream, butter, cheese, etc. And in addition to this the cows furnish manure to build up the farm.

Just as soon as the ground is warm enough in the spring, plant a crop for the brood sow and pigs. This will save much expensive feeds and make it possible to produce cheaper pork. Crops that may be adapted for this use are oats, rye, barley or wheat. These crops may be grazed early and the land planted in cow peas, soy beans, peanuts or rape. Be sure you take good care of the porkers. If so, they will take care of your meat bill next winter.

Because a cow is a hearty eater is no sign that she is profitable, but all large and profitable cows are hearty eaters.

To sugar cure hams and bacon rub each piece with salt and allow it to drain over night, when the meat is cooled. Then pack it in a barrel with the hams and shoulders in the bottom, using the strips of bacon to fill up between or on top. Weigh out, for each 100 pounds of meat eight pounds of salt, two pounds of brown sugar and two ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve all in four gallons of boiling water, and after cooling cover the meat with it. Bacon strips should remain in the brine four to six weeks; hams six to eight weeks. This is a standard recipe and has given the best of satisfaction.

POULTRY

Pekins Are Popular.

Probably no branch of the poultry business has been so successful on a large scale as duck raising for the big markets. The standard breed for commercial duck culture is the Pekin. While originally brought from China it is essentially an American product, for its improvement in size, shape and color has been largely made here.

Pekin duck eggs are very fertile, and they lay plenty of them. The young ducks are rapid growers and can be marketed from the time they reach the green duck age until full grown. When full grown the drakes weight eight pounds and ducks seven pounds, while many specimens have been raised that exceeded these weights. In color their plumage is white and their bills and legs orange yellow. Their bodies are long and deep. The drake is distinguished by the small curl feathers just over his main tail feathers.

Raising ducks is the one branch of poultry culture in which plants of large capacity have been successfully developed. The plants are perfectly systematized. The young ducklings are housed under sheds in flocks of uniform size and the food and water are supplied at intervals and with great regularity. The ducklings devote their entire time to eating and growing, and every caution is observed to perfect them from any unusual or alarming circumstances, as the duck growers claim that every fright or disturbance causes the young ducks to lose a certain per cent of weight which amounts to a considerable loss when totaled on the flock. As the main effort is to grow the ducklings as fast and as large as possible and market them promptly at the green duck age, 10 weeks, many of the most successful duck owners refuse to allow visitors on their plants, claiming that strangers alarm and disturb the ducks.

The market will pay as much for these green ducks as they will bring later when full grown, but as a matter of fact at this early age much of the weight is soft fat which cooks away. Nevertheless, epicures relish them and the demand enables duck raisers to market their product at the earliest period, at the weight of five or six pounds, and get as much profit as they could obtain later after feeding them until full grown. Duck growing has been practiced on a large scale in Long Island for half a century, and in this district the farms are almost invariably located on streams with yards for both breeding stock and ducklings extending into the water. In other sections on the inland duck farms it has been demonstrated that ducks can be raised without water for any other purpose than drinking, although some duck raisers insist on having swimming water for their breeding stock.

Trap Nets.

Trap nests are of little or no value to those who are indifferent as to the number of eggs they are receiving, but to those breeders who wish to build up a heavy egg strain, they are priceless. The object of the trap nest is to trap the hen that lays the egg until she can be given credit for the egg laid by the attendant.

By such records the breeder is enabled to determine which of his hens are really laying and can select out his heaviest layers to breed. By careful selection of heavy layers each year he will have little trouble in increasing the average number of eggs per hen until he has a heavy strain of layers that breed true to their inclination generation after generation.

The claim that the trap nest is a lot of useless trouble and worry is without foundation. The only thing required is a few seconds' extra time added to that which would ordinarily be used in gathering the eggs. Have certain hours at which to visit the nest and you will not be bothered with an undue loss of time. The nests can be conveniently visited at noon if you have no other time. However, all the hens should be liberated before the evening ration is given to insure them their share.

Any handy person can devise a trap nest of his own. They can be purchased on the market at a very low figure and are well worth the price asked. An investment in trap nests should prove profitable to all if they are used properly.

COFFEE THRESHED HER

15 Long Years.

"For over fifteen years," writes a patient, hopeful little Illinois woman, "while a coffee drinker, I suffered from Spinal Irritation and Nervous trouble. I was treated by good physicians, but did not get much relief.

"I never suspected that coffee might be aggravating my condition. (Tea is just as injurious, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.) I was down-hearted and discouraged, but prayed daily that I might find something to help me.

"Several years ago, while at a friend's house, I drank a cup of Postum and thought I had never tasted anything more delicious.

"From that time on I used Postum instead of coffee and soon began to improve in health, so that now I can walk half a dozen blocks or more with ease, and do many other things that I never thought I would be able to do again in this world.

"My appetite is good, I sleep well and find life is worth living, indeed. A lady of my acquaintance said she did not like Postum, it was so weak and tasteless.

"I explained to her the difference when it is made right—boiled according to directions. She was glad to know this because coffee did not agree with her. Now her folks say they expect to use Postum the rest of their lives." Name given upon request. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Postum now comes in concentrated, powder form, called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavor is always uniform. Sold by grocers—45 to 50-cup tin 30 cts., 90 to 100-cup tin 50 cts.

A 5-cup trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE ORCHARD

The Time to Prune.

The Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean says the best time to prune trees has always been a popular subject for individual dispute. Practically every month in the year has its advocates. This fact indicates that there may be some truth in the old loose-jointed rule that "the time to prune is when the saw is sharp." At any rate, we may infer that, under certain conditions, pruning may be safely done at any time of the year. However, it is best always, even in the care of the home orchard, to have two definite periods during the year in which to prune, once during the dormant season, from November to April, and once in the height of the growing season, along in June.

Both winter and summer pruning have their advocates, but the object to be gained in pruning really should be the determining factor, as the effect of the two is almost opposite. Winter pruning tends to check the growth of fruit buds, and encourages wood growth, including the formation of water sprouts. On the other hand summer pruning promotes the formation of fruit buds, and checks wood growth. Sometimes these results are very marked, but usually are not conspicuous enough to attract the attention of the grower.

There is always much more time in the winter to do the work—an important consideration on the general farm. The men also usually do the pruning better, and the brush can be disposed of more easily. There is also time to paint over and care for the wounds caused by the pruning. But in early summer the wounds heal better, it is much easier to detect diseased or dead branches, and some waste growth may be saved. The physiological effect on the tree may also be much more satisfactory. However, it is not so much a question of when to prune in most of our smaller orchards as it is the one of getting it done at all. While in many cases summer pruning would prove advantageous, yet the problem is to get the orchard owner to first see the advantage of pruning even during the idle winter period, before he can be expected to spend many of the busy summer hours at this work.

TRAPPING

Taking the Muskrat.

Editor Farmstead—I noticed in your department of January 16 that C., Parma, Mich., requests information as to the trapping of muskrats that build in a pond. Also another inquirer wants to know how to trap both muskrat and mink. Having been trapping for the past ten years and acquired considerable experience, I submit the following:

Everyone that knows any thing about the nature of muskrats knows they enter their burrows from below the surface of the water. Therefore, the best way to trap them is to find their burrows, and set the trap in mouth of burrow, under the water, and fasten the chain out in the water as far as possible. The object being to drown them and thereby prevent the amputation of their feet, which they never fail to do if they can get on a solid surface above water.

In case the burrows are not to be found, set your trap from four to six inches out in the water and two inches under water. Set a stick up by trap and let it protrude about 12 inches above water; put an apple or carrot on stick, and put on a few drops of some good animal bait, thus attracting the animal to your traps, and getting him after he's there.

As for trapping the mink, they are very cunning animals, and it requires a very smart and careful trapper to catch them. First go out and find where they travel. You will find in different places where the mink are in the habit of running under logs, around the ends of them and the like. Now there is the place to set your traps. To set trap place it on the ground where you intend to set it, mark off the size of trap and dig out deep enough so when you place it the trap will be level or just a little below level with the surface; and then take some soft leaves and place them over trap, letting the leaves hide trap securely, and then take some dry sand or dust and sprinkle lightly over trap until hidden. After making set, place small brush or sticks on each side of trap, thus forcing Mr. Mink to walk over it when he comes along. For bait use bird, rabbit or muskrat, always fastening it up out of his reach, and about three feet distant from your trap. When convenient it is good policy to set traps a few inches under water at the entrance of little pocket which has been dug for the purpose, and which must be baited, by pushing a small stick through bait and pegging firmly to the back of pocket.

Many advocate the use of two and three traps for taking the mink, but I never use anything but 1 and 1½ traps and find them serviceable for both mink and muskrat.—W. Va. Trapper.

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.

February Helps

February—waking up time!

Get a new ax; not a cheap one, that never is money well expended.

Get the manure hauled out and spread on level ground. On very sloping fields it might leach away if spread too soon.

If you can not make the auto work for you and earn you something, don't buy one. If you do, it may eat you out of house and home.

There is a temptation when butchering to leave some of the work "till some other time." Don't do it. Finish everything up right along; have no tag ends hanging on.

The Indiana Experiment Station, in a four-year test ending last year, found the following varities of oats gave the best average yield per acre: Great Dakota, Gold Mine, Czar of Russia, Big Four.

It is a good plan to pack the manure pile down solid to keep the air out. Then if you can, moisten it now and then with water to keep it from burning. Sunshine should never have a chance at the manure heaps.

An experienced grape grower says that about 60 buds on bearing wood are enough to leave on a mature grape vine. Leave a less number on young, weak vines. Sixty buds should give more than 100 bunches of grapes.

See that the grape vine trellis is put into good condition; straighten posts, tighten and fasten wires, tie up vines, remove and burn brush. If any of the strawberry mulch blows off, replace it at once. Send your state experiment station and ask for bulletins about berry growing.

Tall trees can not be properly or easily sprayed unless the operator uses an extension rod, an extra length of hose, and stands on an elevated platform. All these things are explained in the manufacturers' catologs—free for the asking.

Help your wife to have a good garden next season. It will pay you when people go by and say: "What a beautiful garden that is!"

Next month is the best time to begin the annual campaign against the San Jose pest. Get ready for it. Write to the spray material and pump advertisers and get their literature; order your supplies early.

AGE OF BUTCHER STOCK

Age of the flesh of very young animals frequently lacks flavor and is watery. An old animal, properly fattened, and in good health, would be preferable to a young one in poor condition. The meat from young animals nearly always lacks flavor. The best meat will be obtained from cattle that are 30 to 40 months old, though they may be used at any age if in good condition. A calf under six weeks of age should not be used for veal, and is at its best when about 10 weeks old and raised on the cow. Hogs may be used at any age after six weeks, but the most profitable age at which to slaughter is 8 to 12 months. Sheep may likewise be used when two or three months of age and at any time thereafter. They will be at their best previous to reaching two years of age, usually at 8 to 12 months.

WHERE NOTHING HAPPENS

London, Jan. 29.—There were no deaths, marriages or baptisms last year in the village of Hardwick, near Wellingborough, England.

Get A Canadian Home In Western Canada's Free Homestead Area

160 Acres FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The Province of **Manitoba** has several New Homestead Districts that afford rare opportunity to secure 160 Acres of excellent agricultural land FREE.

For Grain Growing and Cattle Raising

this Province has no superior and in profitable agriculture shows an unbroken period of over a quarter of a century.

Perfect Climate; Good Markets; Railways Convenient; Soil the very best, and social conditions most desirable.

Vacant lands adjacent to Free Homesteads may be purchased and also in the older Districts lands may be bought at reasonable prices.

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or write Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

CHURN FREE To introduce the CHALLENGE CHURN First person in each township. Guaranteed to make first class butter from milk or cream in 2 to 7 min., 1 to 10 gal. capacity. Write today sure. Get one Free. Agents Wanted. MASON MFG. CO., Dept. G, CANTON, OHIO

48 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4c. for large, fine, Nineteenth Annual Poultry Book. R. F. NEUBERT, Box 953 MANKATO, MINN.

Greider's Fine Catalogue

and calendar of fine, pure-bred poultry for 1913. This book contains many pages of poultry facts, 70 different varieties, some shown in natural colors, all illustrated and described. Tells how to make hens lay, raise and care for them, all about the Famous Greider Incubators and Brooders. Shows photo of the largest poultry farm in Penn. Prices of breeding stock and eggs for hatching, and supplies within reach of all. A perfect guide to all poultry raisers. Send 10c for this noted book on poultry.

B. H. GREIDER, Box 36, Rheems, Pa.

The Biggest Chicks You Ever Saw

Are hatched in Buckeye Incubators! Agents everywhere WILL SHOW YOU CHICKS HATCHING. Buckeye Incubators will hatch bigger chicks, stronger chicks and more chicks than any hen or incubator. See a Buckeye at work—right in your own town. Send us your name and we will tell you where you can see the big chicks hatching. Buckeye Incubators are made in 5 sizes—60 eggs to 350 eggs.

Sold as Low as $8.00

and GUARANTEED to hatch every hatchable egg. Let us send you testimonials from Buckeye users—over 325,000 in successful operation.

Send your name to-day.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., 591 Euclid Avenue, Springfield, Ohio

125 Egg Incubator and Brooder BOTH FOR **$10** if ordered together.

Freight paid east of Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Send for it today.

(11) Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 148 Racine, Wis.

WRITE FOR MY PRICE

On 6-time World's Champion **Belle City**

Winner in 10,000 hatch contests. Record of success *never equalled*. I want to send you all facts, figures and proof that will interest you. Show you how to get prize winning hatches at lowest cost. Write me a postal *now*. Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 108, Racine, Wis.

1, 2 or 3 Months Home Test Freight Prepaid

140 EGG INCUBATOR and 140 CHICK BROODER Both For $10

The incubator is California Redwood, covered with asbestos and galvanized iron; has triple walls, copper tank, nursery, egg tester, thermometor, ready to use. 30 DAYS' TRIAL—money back if not O. K. Write for FREE Catalog today—NOW.

Freight Paid East of the Rockies

Ironclad Incubator Co., Dept. 85 Racine, Wis.

FREE Murray Catalog

"Direct from Factory to Horse"

Biggest and best Catalog of Vehicles Harness and Accessories published.

$27 Saved on this up-to-date buggy shows how Murray saves you from ⅓ to ½.

Shipped direct from factory. 4 weeks' road trial. 2 years' guarantee. Get the Murray Book before you buy. Postal will bring it. Investigate our claims.

Write for it today.

The Wilber H. Murray Mfg. Co. 627 5th Ave. Cincinnati, O.

Southern Farm Facts

Land at $10 an acre up

Alfalfa makes 4 to 6 tons per acre; Corn 60 to 100 bu. All hay crops yield heavily. Beef and Pork produced at 3 to 4 cents per lb.—Apples pay $100 to $500 an acre; Truck crops $100 to $400; other yields in proportion.

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Mobile & Ohio R.R. or Ga. So. & Fla. Ry.
will help you find a home in this land of opportunity. Booklets and other facts—free.

M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent
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150 VALENTINE EASTER &c. POST CARDS SEALS, STAMPS &c 10c

Just what you want! Embossed gold and colored Valentine Post Cards, cupids, hearts, girls etc. with tender verses; Lovers Post Stamps, Lovers' Seals etc. to put on letters cards etc. All the fad. Also lovely Easter Cards. This whole collection, 150 in all, sent for 10 cents. Never such a rare bargain. You get a Prize also.

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Biggest Stumps Pulled For 4c Each—In 5 Minutes!

Free Book

E. C. Culbreath, Johnston, S. C., does it. Thousands of others doing it. Why not you! Pull an acre of stumps a day. Double the land value—grow *big crops on virgin soil!* Get a

HERCULES

—the only all steel, triple power stump puller made. More power than a locomotive. 60% lighter, 400% stronger than cast iron puller. 30 days' free trial. 3 year guarantee to replace, free, castings that break from any cause. Double safety ratchets. Free book shows photos and letters from owners. Special price will interest you. Write now. Address

Hercules Mfg. Co., 1100 21st St.
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SEED CORN 146 BU. ACRE

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from pure inherited stock; every stalk bearing one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid inspection. Also all other leading standard varieties at FARMER PRICES. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED FARM AND GARDEN SEED CATALOG mailed FREE. A postal card will bring it to you. Write for it today. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa. Box 18

5 Year Guaranteed Buggies At ½ Retail Price

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You take no risk when you buy a buggy from us. We guarantee it to please you, and to be a bigger value for your money than you can get anywhere else, or you needn't keep it. *Reference;* S. Ill. Natl. Bank, East St. Louis, Ill.

Mutual Buggies, Surreys, Wagons, etc., are the highest quality, handsomest, most stylish vehicles built. The only line guaranteed 5 years. We sell direct at wholesale prices—and save you $25.00 to $100.00. Write for catalog and delivered prices.

MUTUAL HARNESS at $5.85 per set up; double $14.10 up; work harness $19. up, all genuine leather; highest quality; Fully Guaranteed 25 to 50% cheaper than retail. Catalog Free. Write today.

SENT ON APPROVAL.

MUTUAL CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., Station 46B E. St. Louis, Ill. or Station 46B 101 E. Fourth Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

RASH ON WRISTS AND ARMS BURNED

Pimples Broke Out all Over Face. Itched Terribly. Would Scratch and Scratch. Could Not Sleep. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In Two Weeks Would Never Know Had Had Pimples.

R. F. D. No. 1, Marquette, Neb.—"The trouble I had began with pimples breaking out all over my face and they would itch terribly. The pimples festered and would swell up. I would scratch and scratch and I always had big sores on my face. I had a peculiar rash on my wrists and arms which burned so that I could not sleep. My clothing would stick on the eruption and when I would take my clothes off they pulled the skin with them and made it bleed. I used several kinds of salves and tried several patent medicines but nothing helped until I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The first application gave instant relief. The sores all dried up and inside of two weeks you would never know I had pimples on my face. I have not been bothered with them since." (Signed) Miss Nina Miller, May 14, 1912.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF

Prevent dry, thin and falling hair, allay itching and irritation, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap, assisted by occasional dressings with Cuticura Ointment, are usually effective when other methods fail. Sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

☞Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 25c. Sample free.

There are 7,388 national banks in the United States.

Menthol is now $28 a pound. Recently it was only $3. The supply is "cornered."

BIGGEST SHIP SOON TO CROSS OCEAN

Hamburg-American Liner Imperator, 900 Ft. Long, Is Palace.

COMPARTIVE TABLE OF ATLANTIC LINERS

Name.	Length, Feet.	Displ., Tons.
Great Eastern	680	27,000
Britannic	455	8,500
Umbria	500	10,500
Campania	600	18,000
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	625	20,800
Deutschland	662	23,600
Kaiser Wilhelm II	678	26,000
Adriatic	725	38,000
Lusitania	790	45,000
Olympic	860	48,000
Imperator	900	50,000

Berlin, Jan. 31.—In three months the largest and most wonderful ship in the world will make her appearance in New York harbor. The Hamburg-American Co.'s new liner Imperator will sail on her first trip from Hamburg on Wednesday, May 7, and should arrive at the American seaport one week later.

While nothing seems to be impossible with shipbuilders, there are many bold enough to prophesy that, so far as size and luxury are concerned, the Imperator will be the last word in the building of merchant ships. In both tonnage and size the new vessel surpasses the giant Olympic of the White Star Line, and her ill-fated sister ship, the Titanic.

The Imperator has a length of 900 feet and when complete and fully laden will displace 50,000 tons. The term "floating hotel," often applied to such ships when it is desired to emphasize their bulk, would convey, in the case of the Imperator, an impression far short of the truth. The combined capacity of the largest three hotels in New York scarcely exceeds 4,000 guests, while the Imperator will carry 5,000 passengers and will have nearly 1,000 in her crew.

Her deck will have the beam of Broadway at its widest part—96 feet. She will have 11 decks above the water line, equal to the height of many of the largest apartment houses. With so much space available, features are possible that have never before been introduced.

The suites and cabins are to be in their design and fittings equal to the rooms in the finest hotels of Europe or America, and families will be able to cross the Atlantic in almost the same privacy as in their own homes. There are to be many dining rooms, the principal one of which will be in the Louis XVI. style, and will seat more than 600 persons.

Many Luxuries.

Among other luxuries the Imperator has been fitted with three electric elevators, a winter garden, summer houses, a theatre, gymnasium, Ritz restaurant, "cottage" cafe, ballroom, telephones, swimming bath and tennis courts. The swimming bath is a copy of one unearthed at Pompeii, with mosaic pavements, replicas of those discovered at Treves.

According to the announcement of the Hamburg-American Co., the new vessel will insure her passengers against the terrors of seasickness. This happy condition is to be brought about by the installation of the Frahn decks on board the monster, a device that reduces the motion of a ship to a minimum.

The Imperator will not be a fast boat, being built more for solid comfort than great speed. Her time across the Atlantic will be in the neighborhood of seven days. She will be equipped with internal combustion engines and two 1,500 horsepower Diesel motors, and will use oil as fuel.

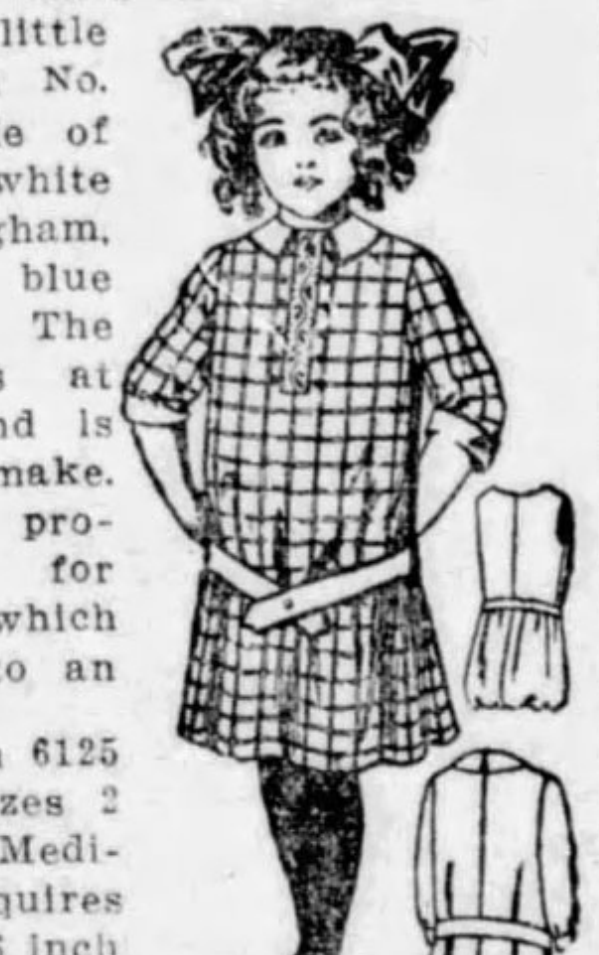
The most powerful Marconi apparatus ever set up at sea will be installed, the unusual height of her masts making it possible to receive or transmit messages across the broad expanse of the Atlantic ocean. It is expected that the Imperator will always be in direct communication with either Europe or America.

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

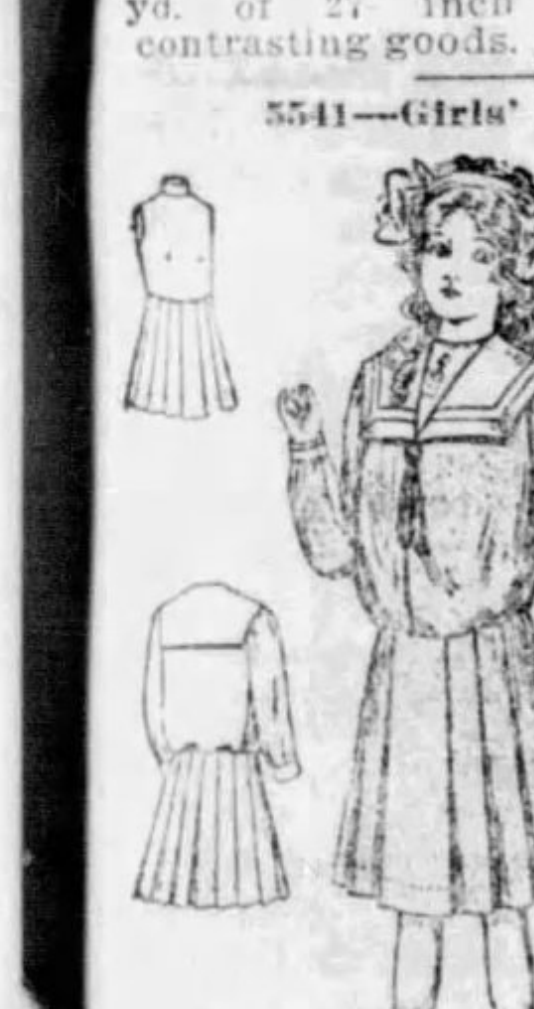
6125—Children's Dress.


6125

A stylish little frock, model No. 6125 is made of blue and white plaid gingham, with plain blue trimming. The dress closes at the back and is simple to make. The pattern provides also for bloomers, which are joined to an underwaist.

The pattern 6125 is cut in sizes 2 to 8 years. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36 inch material with ½ yd. of 27 inch contrasting goods.

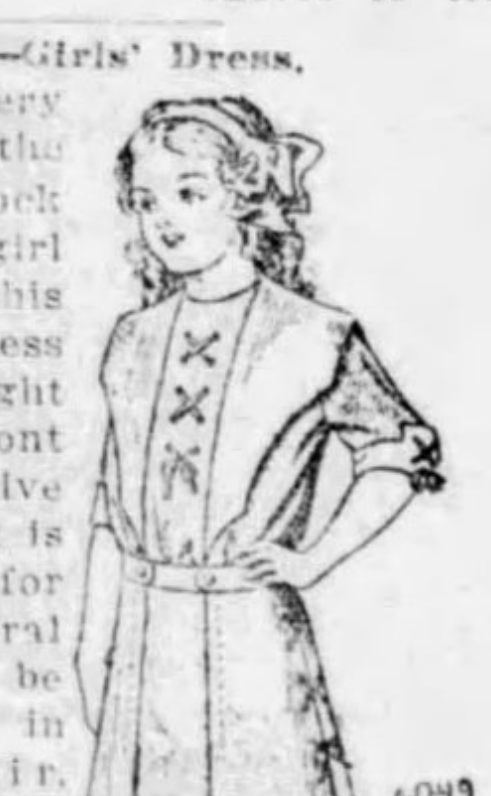
5541—Girls' Sailor Dress.


5541

No dress can ever replace the sailor style and the model illustrated has the advantage of an underwaist to which the kilt skirst is attached. The blouse is slipped over this and the neck is handsomely trimmed by a large collar.

The pattern 5541 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 3¾ yds. of 36 inch material, with ⅝ yard of 27 in. contrasting fabric to trim.

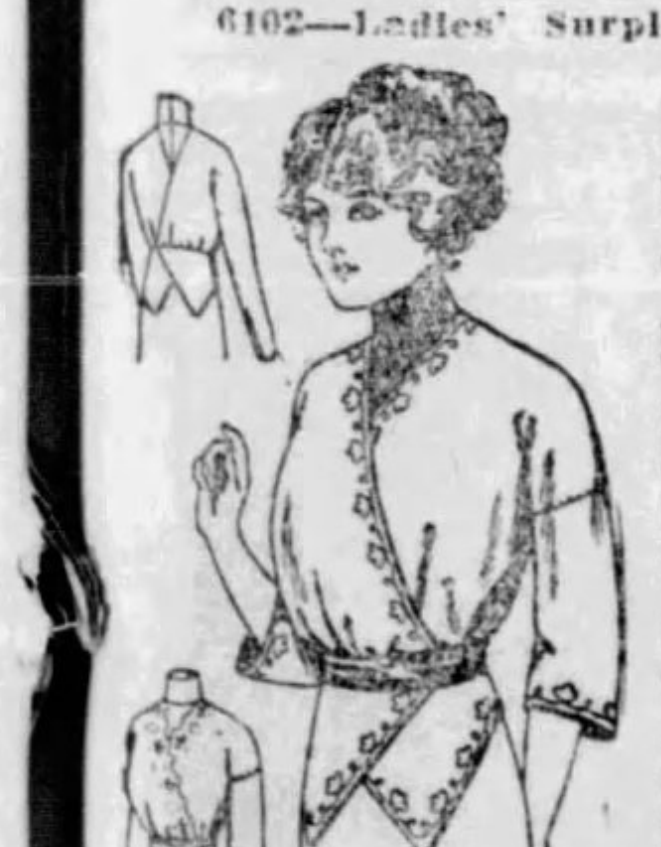
6099—Girls' Dress.


6099

Something very attractive in the way of a frock for the small girl is offered in this design. The dress closes at the right side of the front and has a five gored skirt. It is a nice model for school or general wear and may be developed in serge, mohair, cashmere or wash material.

The pattern 6099 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size will require 3⅛ yards of 36 inch material and ¾ of a yard of 27 inch contrasting goods.

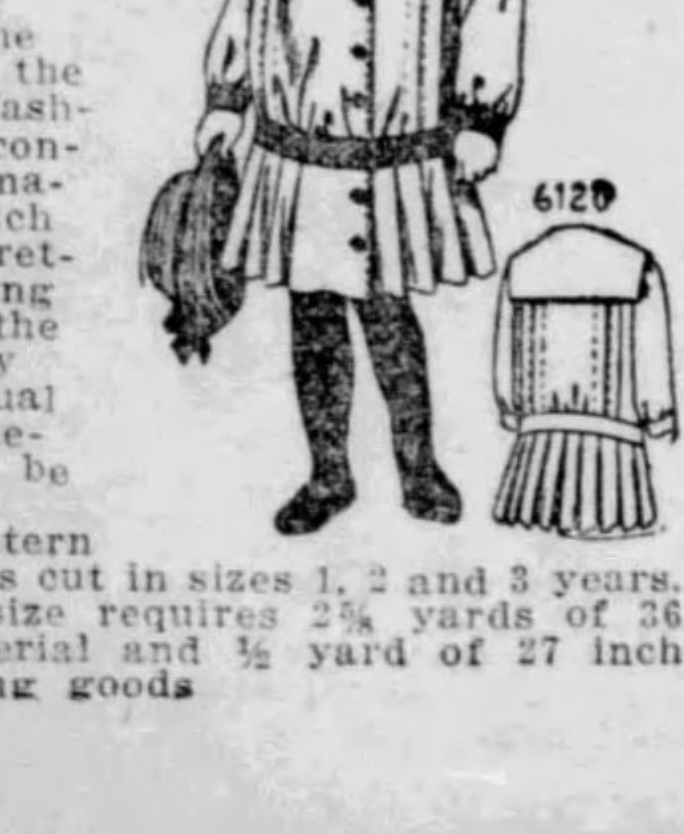
6102—Ladies' Surplice Waist.


6102

This charming waist is made in the new surplice style and the design is certainly an attractive one. The waist may close at the front or back. The body and long sleeves are in one piece and the guimpe is separate. The garment may be used for separate wear or as part of a complete costume.

The pattern 6102, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 3½ yards of 20 inch goods for waist and ⅞ of a yard of 36 inch material and ⅝ of a yard of 22 inch allover for guimpe.

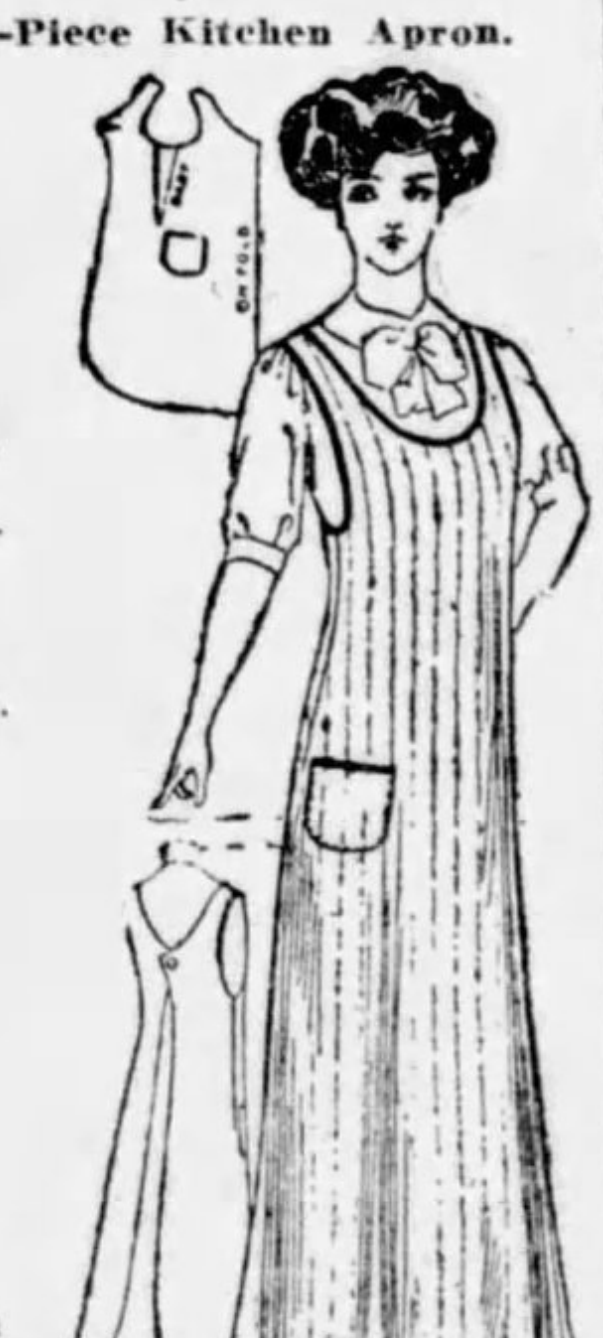
6120—Boys' Dress.


6120

Here is a clever little dress for the small boy. It closes at the front and has removable shield. The sailor collar, the cuffs and the belt are fashioned of contrasting material which gives a pretty trimming touch to the dress. Any of the usual wash materials may be employed.

The pattern No. 6120 is cut in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 36 inch material and ½ yard of 27 inch contrasting goods.

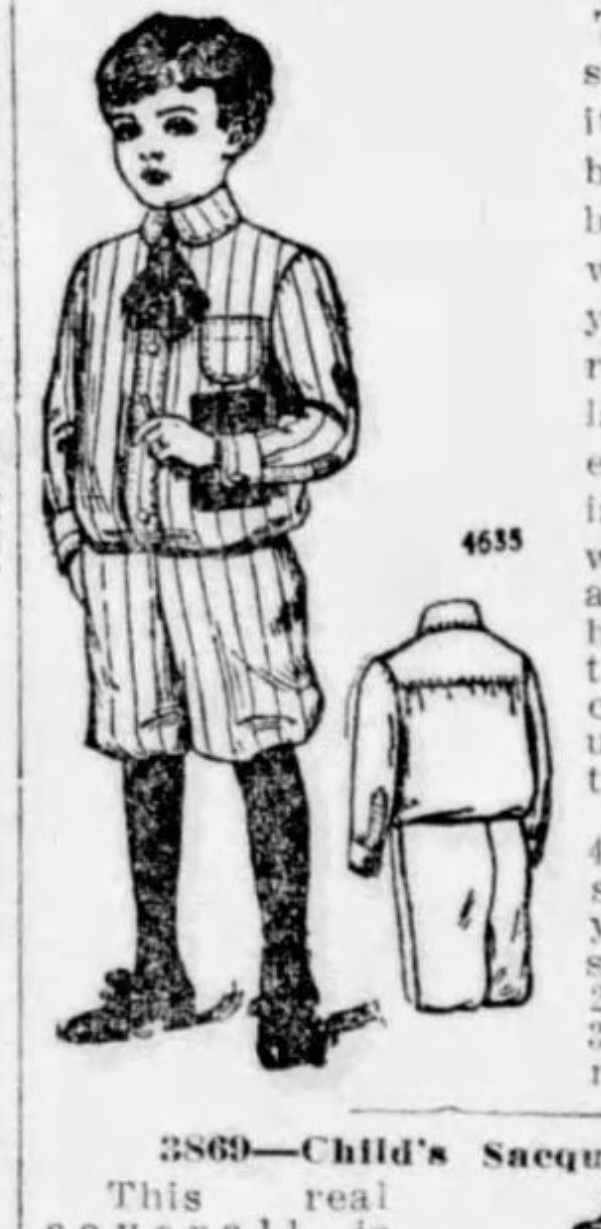
4830—One-Piece Kitchen Apron.


4830

The busy woman will no doubt appreciate this apron design, as it is one of the simplest ever offered besides being neat-looking and practical. The apron is cut in one piece and fastens by a single button. It can be made of gingham, percale, linen or seersucker and may be trimmed around the neck and armholes with cotton braid or bands of contrasting material.

The pattern 4830 is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 4¼ yards of 27 inch goods or 3 yards of 36 inch material.

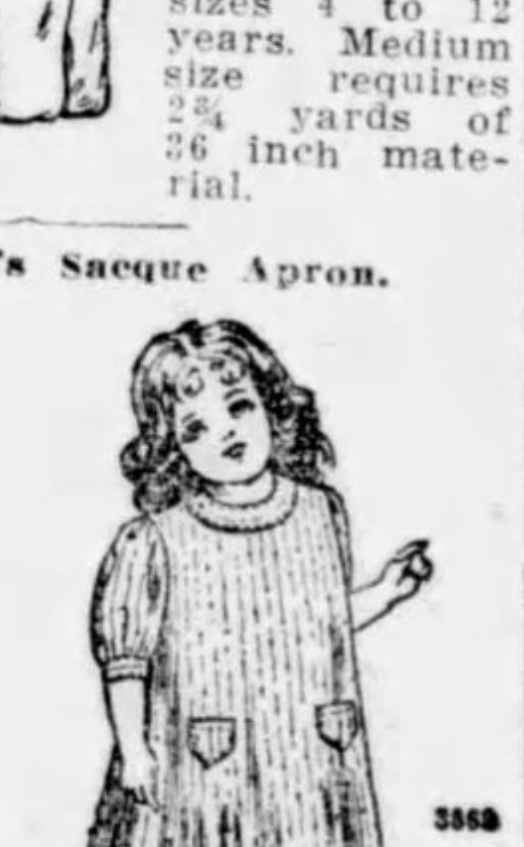
4635—Boys' Shirt Waist Suit.


4635

The shirt waist suit is a favorite with all boys. The blouse is made with a back yoke and with removable collar. The trousers can be finished with or without a fly and with legbands or elastics. Serge or cheviot can be used to make this suit.

The pattern 4635 is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36 inch material.

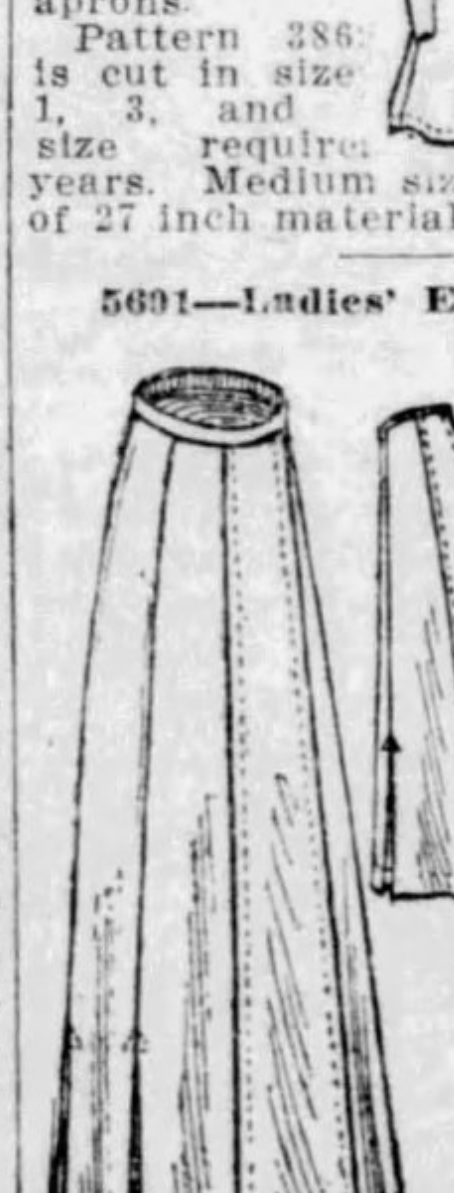
3869—Child's Sacque Apron.


3869

This real coverall is made with the plain straight effect of today's styles. The neck may be finished with a band or turnover collar and the sleeve may be full length or shorter, as desired. Calico, cambric, gingham and white cross-bar lawn are used for aprons.

Pattern 3869 is cut in sizes 1, 3, and 5 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 27 inch material.

5601—Ladies' Eight-Gored Skirt.


5601

The skirt given in this design represents one of the newest models of the season. The garment is cut in eight perfectly proportioned gores and has the closing at the left side of the back. It may be developed for separate wear or as part of a coat suit or complete costume in any wanted material.

The pattern No. 5601 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 5 yards of 36 inch material.

HOW TO MAKE A PETTICOAT

Do you know how to make a petticoat? If not, you can learn easily by securing a copy of "Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker." Don't miss the opportunity that is offered to every purchaser of a Blade pattern. The regular published price of this book is 25 cents, but if you buy a Blade pattern you can get the book for five 1-cent stamps. Save your certificate and get a book that no woman should be without.

Start Your Baby With Sound Health

Regular Bowel Movement from Childhood on Forestalls Future Serious Diseases

We cannot all start life with the advantages of money, but every child born is entitled to the heritage of good health. Through unfortunate ignorance or carelessness in the feeding of a baby its tiny stomach may become deranged. The disorder spreads to the bowels and before the mother realizes it the two chief organs on which the infant's comfort and health depend are causing it great suffering. If the condition is allowed to continue grave ailments often result.

There is, however, no occasion for alarm, and the sensible thing to do—but it should be done instantly—is to give the baby a small dose of a mild laxative-tonic. In the opinion of a great many people, among them such well-known persons as the parents of Dixie Dudley, Magnolia, Ark., the proper remedy is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Mrs. Earl Dudley writes: Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the best medicine I ever used. It cured my baby of flatulency colic when the doctors failed; it cured my husband of constipation. My home shall never be without Syrup Pepsin." It is a pleasant-tasting laxative, which every person likes. It is mild, non-griping, and contains that most excellent of all digestants, pepsin.

This remedy is especially intended for infants, children, women, old people and all others to whom harsh cathartics, salt waters, pills, etc., are distressing. In fact, in the common disorders of life, such as constipation, liver trouble, indigestion, biliousness, headaches, and the various other disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels nothing is more suitable than this mild laxative-tonic, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin.

DIXIE ASKEW DUDLEY

Two generations of people are using it today, and thousands of families keep it constantly in the house, for every member of the family can use it. It can be obtained of any druggist at fifty cents or one dollar a bottle, the latter being the size bought by families who already know its value. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist, send your address—a postal will do—to W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you.

VOTE ON RECALL FOR PRESIDENT

Ten Senators Favor Measure of Presidential Recall, but It Loses.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Presidential terms ranging all the way from two to six years; prohibitions against second terms and third terms; exemptions that would affect Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson, and proposals for the recall and the direct popular election of Presidents, were thrust into the senate yesterday in rapid succession during the first day's consideration of the constitutional amendment limiting a President to a single term of six years.

In a session filled with lively debate, Senator Bristow's proposal that a President could be recalled at any regular election was voted down 58 to 10, and Senator Hoke Smith's amendment to make the single term four years instead of six, was defeated 42 to 25.

Amendments Pending.

Over a dozen amendments were pending when the senate recessed last night, and they will be taken up today.

Senators Dixon and Poindexter, Progressives; Bristow, Progressive-Republican, and Lodge, Republican, led the fight against a restriction of the presidental term.

Senator Williams, Democrat, proposed a four-year term, with the privilege of re-election once, but his amendment was so drawn as to prevent Colonel Roosevelt from seeking another election.

The defeat of the Bristow amendment for recall of the President followed a short debate, in which Senator Bristow urged that to make the federal administration properly responsive to public demand, the people should have the right to change the President when they change congress.

Recall Gets 10 Votes.

The vote on the recall amendment mustered 10 votes only in its favor, the following senators voting for it: Ashurst, Bristow, Clapp, Dixon, Gronna and Poindexter, Progressives and Republicans; Martine, Owen, Perky and Thomas, Democrats.

The candidacies of Roosevelt, Wilson, Bryan and Taft figured in the fight throughout the day. Senator Borah said President Taft had not used the power of his office for his own re-election in 1912 to any greater extent than President Roosevelt had used it in 1908 for the election of Taft.

"President Roosevelt wanted Taft nominated because he believed Taft would carry out the principles to which the Roosevelt administration was devoted," said Senator Bristow.

Raps Insinuation.

"A President who would not use every effort to perpetuate his policies would not be worth his salt."

Senator Hitchcock asked if it was not "generally believed" that Roosevelt favored President Taft's nomination in 1908 so that he himself might be a candidate in 1912.

"I know the senator himself does not entertain such a thought," retorted Senator Borah, "so I feel free to say that such an idea is the product of a diseased mind."

Senator Dixon's charge that the single six-year term was desired chiefly by ambitious aspirants for the presidency, and the declaration of senators Bristow and Poindexter that this proposed limitation would be destructive of American principles of government, made up the burden of the Progressive fight against the resolution.

HE REDUCED 57 POUNDS

New Method of Flesh Reduction Proves Astonishingly Successful.

Johnstown, Pa., Feb. 5.—Investigation has fully established that Hon. H. T. Stetler, of this city, has reduced his weight 57 pounds in an incredibly short time by wearing a simple, invisible device, weighing less than an ounce. This, when worn as directed, acts as an infallible flesh reducer, dispensing entirely with dieting, medicines and exercises. Many prominent men and women have adopted this easy means of reducing superfluous flesh, and it is stated the inventor, Prof. D. Q. Burns, of No. 17, West Thirty-eighth street, New York, is sending these outfits on free trial to all who write him.—Advertisement.

WAY OUT IS EASY FOR TAFT

Four Years Ample Time to Find White House Exit.

Washington, Jan. 31.—President Taft was signing bills and letters at his desk yesterday and at the same time carrying on a conversation with a visitor who was a stranger to the White House interior. As the visitor started to leave, the multiplicity of doors confused him. He exclaimed, half to himself: "How do you get out of here?" The President raised his eyes from the document before him and remarked: "Well, there's no trouble in finding a way out after you've been here four years."

RING AND BRACELET GIVEN FOR FEW HOURS WORK

Sell 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at 25c per box, a great remedy for burns, cuts, sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, colds, croup, etc. When sold return the $1.50 and we will promptly forward the adjustable bracelet, bright gold finish, and the gold filled wedding ring or choice from our premium list. Send No Money. We trust you. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 210. Woodsboro, Md.

MUSIC TAUGHT FREE

at your home. Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo, Cello, Brass Instruments or Sight Singing. Beginners or advanced pupils. One or two lessons weekly. Your only expense is for sheet music and postage and averages 14 cents a week. We have successful pupils all over the world. Our lessons are simple and easy. Photographs and drawings make everything plain. Write today for free booklet and free tuition offer. International Institute of Music, 98 Fifth Avenue, Department 178 M, New York.

NEW FEATHER BEDS ONLY $7.40

For a limited time we offer full 36 lb New Feather beds $7.40 each. New Feather Pillows $1.20 per pair, f. o. b. factory, cash with order. All New Live Feathers, Best A. C. A. Ticking. Guaranteed as represented or money back. Prompt Shipment. Order to-day or write for free catalogue. We give bank references.

SOUTHERN FEATHER AND PILLOW CO.

Agents Wanted. Dept. 20 GREENSBORO, N. C.

WILL OUTDO GEO. WASHINGTON

Suffragette Army Will Cross the Delaware This Time.

New York, Jan. 30.—The suffragettes who march to the national capital next month expect to outdo General George Washington by crossing the icy waters of the Delaware three times. The schedule which "General" Rosalne Jones has drawn up calls for crossings at Trenton first, then from Bristol, Pa., to Burlington, N. J., and the third time from Camden, N. J., to Philadelphia.

"We expect to rival the Continental army in history making," said "General" Jones.

Among the suffragettes who yesterday began their preliminary drills in Central Park is Martha Klatschen, a young stenographer, who declared she had given up a "perfectly good job at $25 a week with an anti-suffragist" to march with the army. She said she had decided she was a traitor to work for an "anti." Another of the early recruits is Elizabeth Freeman, who, dressed in a bizarre gypsy costume, will precede all the army to Washington in a yellow covered wagon distributing campaign buttons and literature.

He Comes Up Smiling

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

would like to have gone naked today."

"He'll have the police after youse," warned James, "as soon as he can reach the village."

"Sure he will. Gratitude is a flower," said Mike grandiloquently, "that I have never picked."

"And never will," added James with grim pessimism.

"That's all right," returned the Watermelon. "I ain't gathering any flowers this trip. Here's a ten-spot for each of you, and mind you do what I say."

"For you," said Mike, "I'd give me heart's blood."

"Where do we find this pond?" asked James.

"Come wit' me and I'll take you to the road that leads by it. You give me time to get to the hotel, though, before you give him his clothes."

"Trust me," said Mike, lovingly concealing the greenback in the dark dirty recesses of his rags.

They parted in the road where the Watermelon had come upon the big red touring car. Mike and James watched him until he disappeared over the top of the hill, then climbed the wall and made their way through the woods to the little mountain lake.

"We won't get the clothes," said James, "until we have had a talk with the guy and tried to get him into a reasonable frame of mind. It's just likely that he may be somewhat put out."

There was no one in sight as they made their way cautiously to the edge of the lake. The trees grew nearly down to the narrow, pebbly beach and were reflected in the quiet depths of the water. The little brook, tumbling over its miniature waterfall, with a ripple and splash, was the only sound that broke the all-pervading silence. Nothing stirred in the underbrush, neither man nor beast, and James and Mike were about to slip away as quietly as they came when a stick snapped behind them sharply and Mike wheeled.

A man was peering at them eagerly over the tops of a few bushes. His face was white and his teeth chattering. His arms, dimly discerned through the branches, were wrapped around his shivering form with fervor and he was standing gingerly on first one foot and then the other.

"Hello," said Mike facetiously. "Going in?" and he nodded casually backward to the lake.

"Been in," chattered the miserable wretch, trying to control his teeth so that he could say more.

"Oughtn't to stay in too long," advised James solicitously. "Your lips look blue."

"Bad for the heart," said Mike.

"We ain't ladies," added James with delicacy. "You might come out from them bushes."

"Some—some one stole my—my—my clothes," stammered the young man, stepping carefully forth. "Been here—here since this—this morning." He looked sharply at the shabby pair before him, with quick distrust in his bloodshot eyes and added coldly, "Some—some tramp."

"Did you see him?" asked James.

"No—no—no. But who else could have stolen them?"

"I," said Mike, drawing himself up to his five feet five and throwing back his pudgy shoulders, "I am a tramp. I trust, sir, you meant no insult to me profession?"

The stranger waved the question aside. "Get me some clothes and I'll give you some money."

"What money?" asked James.

"I will send you some. I am rich. My car is in the road. Maybe you saw it. I was coming through the woods to the hotel to get a tow up, for I was out of gasoline, when I saw the lake. It was early and I thought I would take a swim. Maybe you saw my car by the side of the road?"

"I didn't see no car," said Mike.

"Did you come by the road?"

"Yes; a narrow wood road."

"Yes, yes; that's where I left it. The damned thief has probably gone off with my car, too."

"Then he couldn't be a tramp," said James, judiciously. "Tramps don't know nothing about motor cars."

"Maybe he took it up to the hotel," said Mike, cheerfully helpful.

The stranger shook his head. "No, he wouldn't do that. He would get out of the country as fast as he could."

"If there wasn't no gasolene," suggested James tentatively.

"He could easily get some from the hotel. It was early when he stole my clothes." And James realized with relief that the youth before him was, in his own eyes, always right, and advice wholly superfluous.

"I saw a big red car," said Mike, "down the road a bit, over the other side of the village, going south. But maybe your car wasn't red."

"Yes, yes, it was," cried the stranger. "What was the make? Could you tell?"

"A Thomas car—"

"Ah, my car. Get me something to put on and I'll make it worth your while. I'm William Hargrave Batchelor. Maybe you have read about me in yesterday's papers?" And the poor, shivering, naked wretch drew himself up proudly and smiled with much complacency.

"I," said Mike, tapping himself on his breast, "am George V., of England."

"No, no," protested the stranger. "I'm not fooling. Get me some clothes and come with me to the nearest telegraph office and I'll show you."

"How much," asked Mike, "will you give me?"

"Us," corrected James.

"How much do you want?"

"How much will you give?"

"Ten dollars."

"For a suit of clothes?" Mike's fat red face depicted his horror.

"Twenty," cried the stranger.

"Apiece?" asked James.

"Apiece," declared the unhappy youth.

"Apiece, James," said Mike, turning inquiringly to his companion.

"Make it thirty," said James, "and we may be able to help you."

"All right, thirty apiece. Get me the clothes."

"You might write us each a check," suggested James, and drew forth the pen and check book.

"For innocence," groaned Mike, "commend me to me loving comrade, James."

The stranger's eyes glittered as he recognized his book and pen. He glanced from one ragged specimen before him to the other, from James' crafty face to Mike's sly visage, but he said nothing, merely took the pen and book.

"Your names?" he asked, opening the book and resting it against a tree for support.

"Better put 'to bearer,'" said James. "Simplicity is always the best."

The stranger wrote the checks, signed them and turned to the two watching him. "Bring me the suit," he said quietly, "and these are yours."

Mike shuffled off into the trees and James and the stranger waited in silence for his return. He came back presently and threw the suit at the stranger's feet.

"You'll notice," said he, "that this nobby spring suit in our latest style is cheap at the price. Fancy, a thing like that for only sixty dollars!"

"I see," said the stranger.

"Payable in advance," said James.

The stranger handed them each a check and thoughtfully drew on the shabby clothes of the Watermelon. It had not been long since he had worn rags of a necessity, and he hitched them up with the skill bred of familiarity. He thrust the pen and book into a pocket he had first made sure was holeless. Then he turned to the two and his eyes gleamed.

"How much for the car?" he asked.

Mike raised his hands to heaven. "The car? James, does he think we stole his car?"

"A stock broker," said James, "would suspect his own mother."

"If you want youse car," said Mike, "go to the hotel."

"Bah!" snapped the stranger. "Do you think I was weaned yesterday? Be quick and tell me your price."

"I have no price," said Mike proudly, not sure where the car was.

They started through the woods to a village, the stranger leading and Mike and James following. At the edge of the village they paused instinctively and without a word.

"Tell me where the car is and who your accomplice is," said the stranger in the short, sharp tones of one born to command, "and you two can go free. If you don't tell, I'll do my best to have you arrested and sent up for grand larceny. Understand?"

"Oh, yes," said Mike, "I understand. When I was young I learned English foolishly, as I haven't used it since."

"We don't know where your damn car is," declared James. "And we didn't steal your blooming outfit. What do you take us for, anyway?"

"Very well, then," snapped the stranger. "I see that you won't tell. Remember, I gave you your chance."

He turned and hurried down the village street. The two watched him as he stopped a pedestrian and apparently asked to be directed to the justice of the peace, then they slipped away in the woods and quietly, simultaneously, turned north, falling into a gentle lope that took them far with the minimum of effort.

"I hope the kid ain't pinched," said James after a while.

Mike sighed and shook his head. "Grand larceny," he muttered. "That's gratitude for you."

To Be Continued.

Don't fail to read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.

SMOKE of Herbs for CATARRH

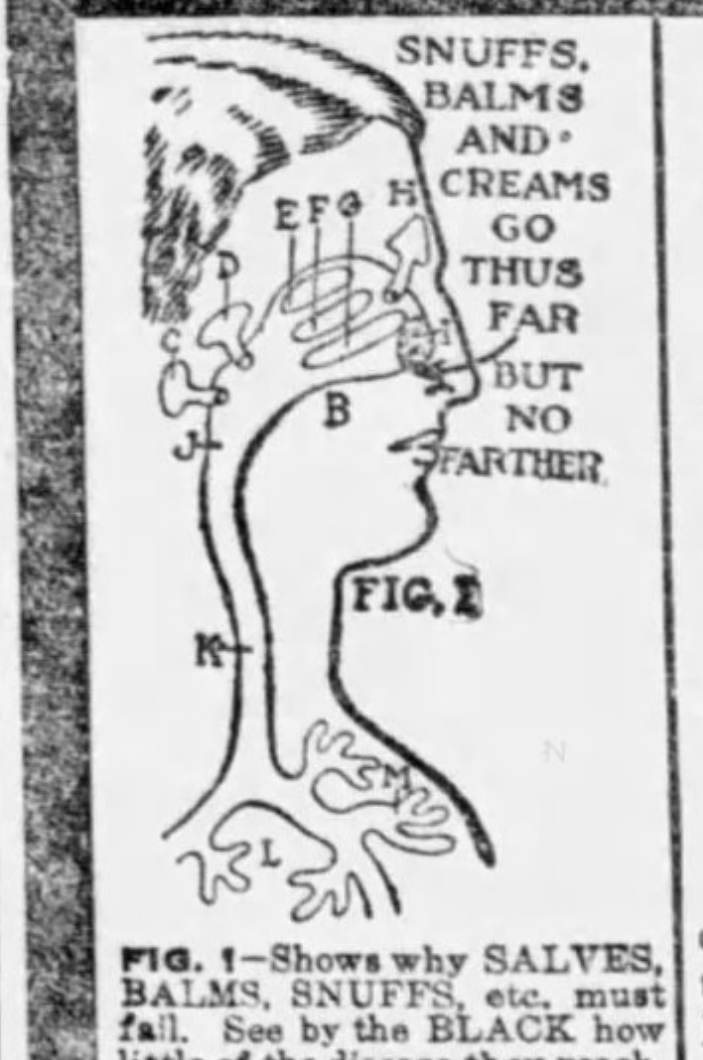


FIG. 1—Shows why SALVES, BALMS, SNUFFS, etc., must fail. See by the BLACK how little of the disease they reach.

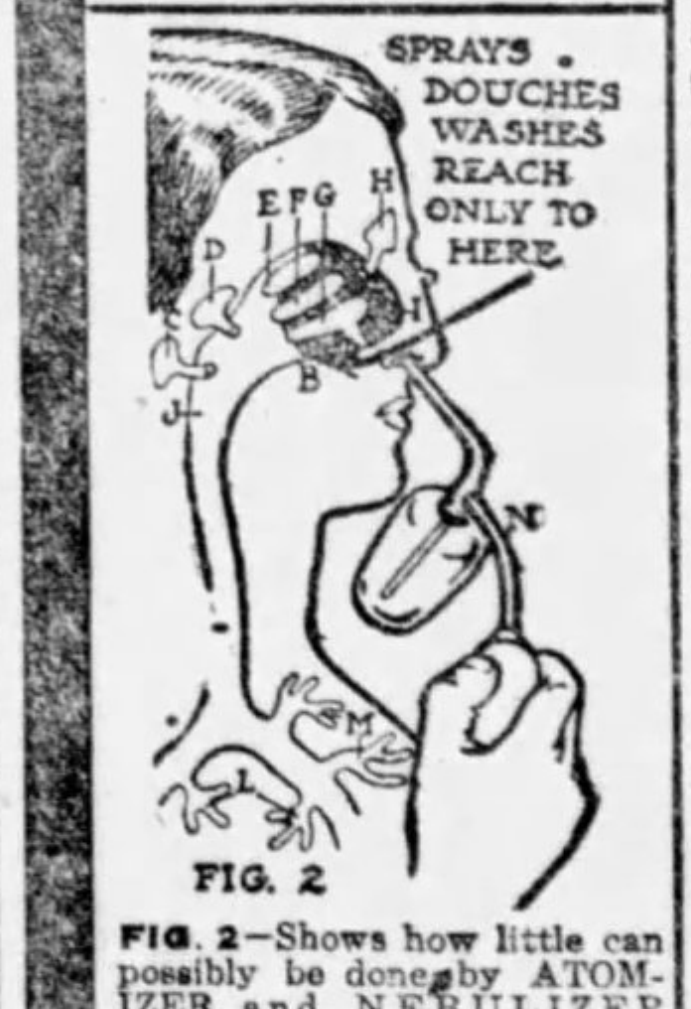


FIG. 2—Shows how little can possibly be done by ATOMIZER and NEBULIZER SPRAYS, and by DOUCHES, WASHES and ALL LIQUIDS. See by the black how far they all fall short of reaching THE SEAT of the disease.

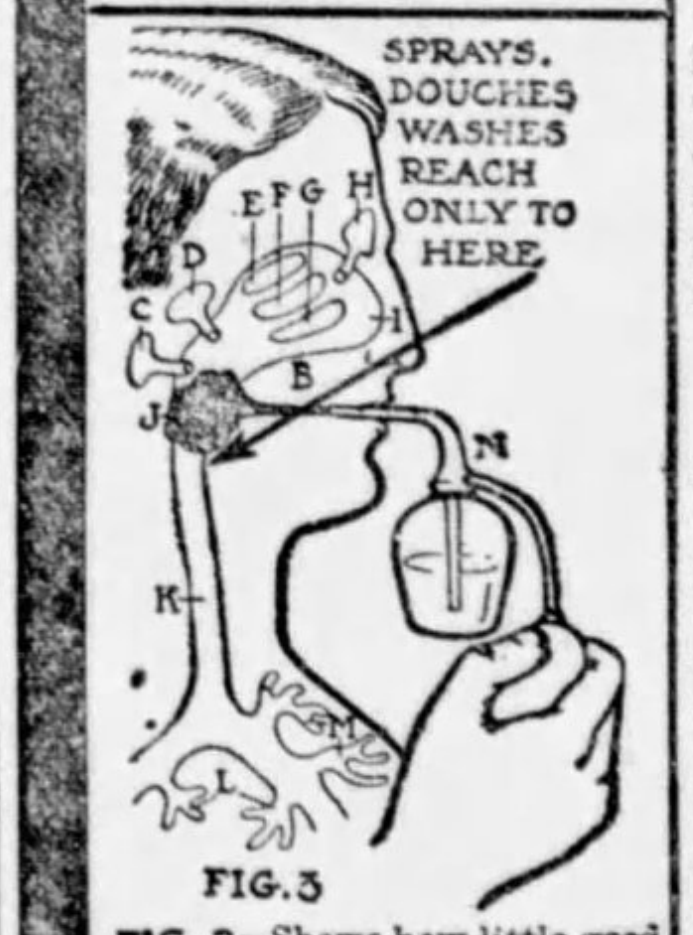


FIG. 3—Shows how little good is done when a SPRAY or LIQUID is applied by way of the mouth. See by the BLACK how little of the diseased parts are reached.

The illustrations herein tell the whole story about the treatment of Catarrh. The BLACK, where the arrows point in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, shows how little of the disease, Catarrh, can possibly be reached by the usual methods of treatment and in Fig. 4 the BLACK shows the complete sweep made by Dr. Blosser's Remedy.

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane. It is characterized by a discharge through the nostrils or into the throat. It usually begins with a cold in the head. Beginning in the nostrils it spreads to all the mucous membranes of the body, even getting into the stomach and lungs. The nasty discharge being swallowed, it upsets the stomach, and from the stomach it is taken into the blood, and poisons and deranges the whole body.

The disease is all the time inclined to work its way from the nose back into the head—down into the throat—into the bronchial tubes and lungs. Herein is its greatest danger.

Dr. Blosser's Discovery

While engaged in the general practice of medicine Dr. Blosser had many patients suffering from Catarrh whom he was unable to cure, although he prescribed for them by the rules taught in medical books and colleges. He saw that the methods of treatment were wrong, and reasoned that as Catarrh is produced by breathing cold and damp air, so it should be cured by breathing a warm medicated vapor.

After nine years of investigation he discovered a combination of healing herbs, leaves and flowers (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) which, when placed in an ordinary clean pipe—made into medicated cigarettes or burned on a plate and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs, or by sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, would speedily relieve all catarrhal diseases. As shown in the accompanying illustration the warm, healing vapor is carried directly to the very parts affected. This remedy fights and kills Catarrh where liquids, sprays, douches, salves and medicated creams cannot possibly go. It is a most reliable treatment, and is so simple and convenient that it can be used at home by man, woman or child.

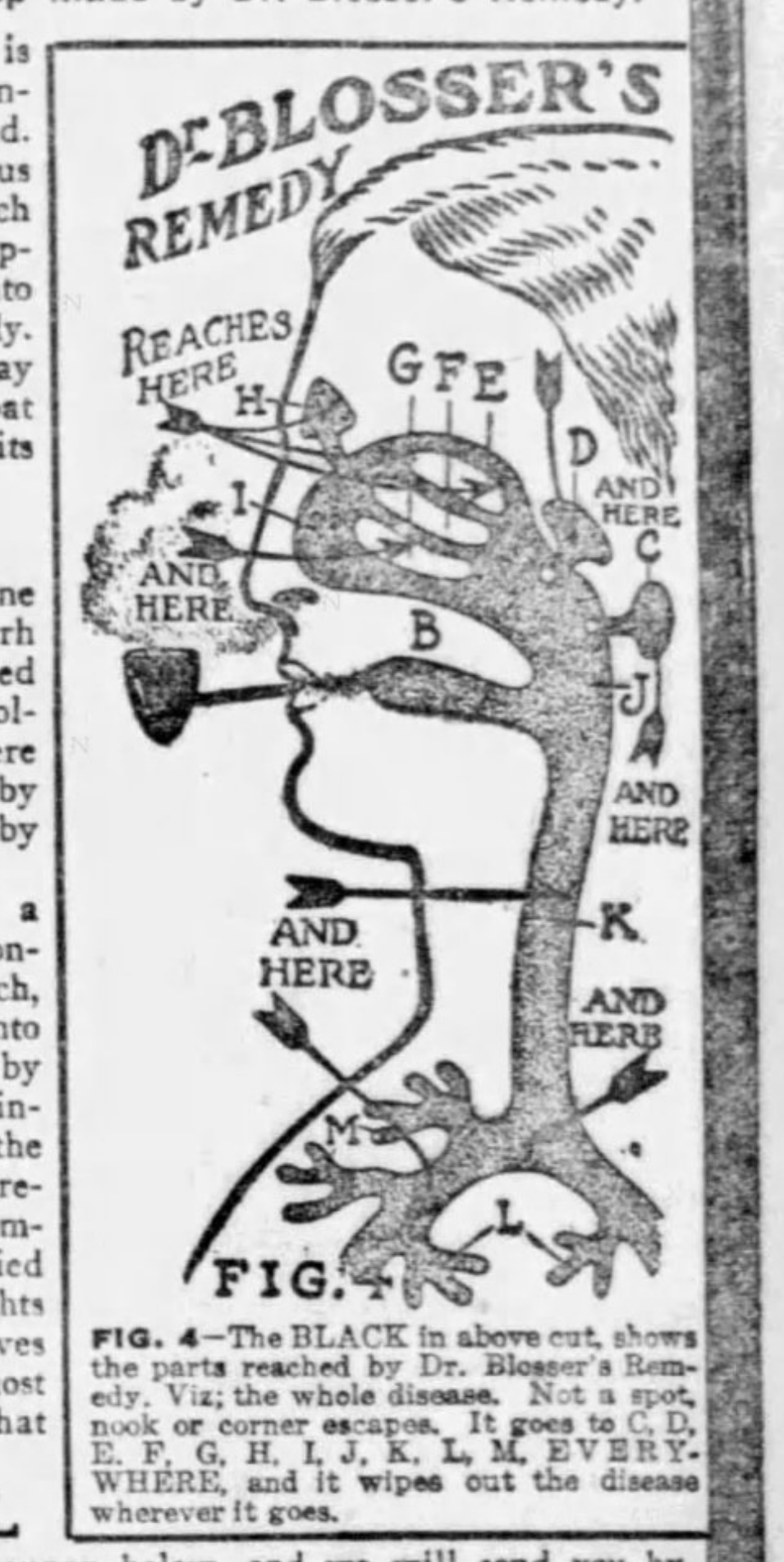


FIG. 4—The BLACK in above cut, shows the parts reached by Dr. Blosser's Remedy. Viz; the whole disease. Not a spot, nook or corner escapes. It goes to C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, EVERYWHERE, and it wipes out the disease wherever it goes.

FREE SAMPLE BY MAIL

Write a postal card, or cut out and fill in the coupon below, and we will send you by mail a liberal trial treatment entirely free. If you suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness or any other catarrhal trouble, you cannot afford to neglect the use of this remedy. This remedy has cured catarrh of every form in the nose, head, throat, middle ear and lungs. No matter who, or what remedy has failed in your case, this should cure you.

When you try the free sample and see how the warm, pleasant medicated vapor goes to every spot and gives immediate relief, you will be convinced. The regular package, containing enough to last from 25 to 35 days, sent by mail, postpaid for $1. It is not on sale at the drug stores. Send for the free sample today.

CUT OUT HERE

DR. J. W. BLOSSER,
254 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir: Please send me by mail (free of cost) your Trial Treatment for Catarrh, Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh of the Middle Ear, etc. Also send your Free Illustrated Booklet on Catarrh.

Name ______

Town ______

Street or R. F.D. ______ State ______

Spell out name with pencil, very, very plainly.

NOT AIMED AT T. R.?

Denial Made in Single Term Debate.

Washington, Jan. 31.—"I did not believe any one would insist that this legislation was aimed at Col. Roosevelt," declared Senator Cummins today, in advocating the Works single six-year presidential term amendment in the senate, "but it has been very busily urged throughout the United States lately that we are legislating to make Roosevelt ineligible. There is no truth in such statements, and I know they must be abhorrent to Colonel Roosevelt."

The debate centered about the declaration by Senator Williams, Democrat, that unless such amendments were adopted as to make Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson eligible for another term, the friends of Roosevelt and others might oppose ratification of the constitutional amendment by the states "I think it is a low plane to put this debate on to intimate that the resolution is being opposed because it might bar Col. Roosevelt," said Senator Poindexter, Progressive. "It is highly unpleasant to him and to his friends to have this debate reflect thus upon the ambitions of the friends or the opponents of senators who voted on this resolution."

WANTS TO HONOR HIMSELF

"One-Day Millionaire" Seeks Site for His Own Statue.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Jan. 31.—John J. McDevitt, who went broke playing "millionaire for a day," has petitioned the city council for a public site on which to erect and dedicate a monument to himself. The "one-day millionaire" asks that a public site be set aside for him and promises to have a costly monument unveiled with appropriate exercises. He states that he will provide his own band and deliver a speech that will go down as a masterpiece.

McDevitt arranged some time ago for the purchase of the monument. It has taken all his time since to gather enough money to pay the sculptor. Now that he has the money, he wants a place to "put it where it will be seen and referred to as the statue of one of the wonders of his time."

RECIPES OF LOVE FAIL

Historical Decoctions to Feed Tender Passion Fooled Ancients.

Philadelphia Press

The glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome vanished ages ago, but humanity remains and human nature has not changed. Socrates knew, as the Roman poets knew that beauty is but skin deep, and a most insubstantial foundation for lasting love, whereas magnanimity of the soul and spiritual beauty never lose their thrall. We read these eternal truths in Plato, but we view the Greek statues and see that in idealizing beauty the sculptors were not so particular as the philosophers in matching beauty of soul with beauty of form.

Latin poets presumably cherished the same sentiments as Plato and Socrates, but, alas, they did not practice what they preached. So we have the odes of Horace and the elegies of Catullus, many of which are no more edifying than Ovid's Art of Love. The present age is no more likely to go to the Latin poets to find recipes of love, however, than to go to the ancient Rome cook books for kitchen recipes. Gibbon in a footnote relates the adventure of a French pair of classical enthusiasts who cooked a meal for themselves from some ancient Latin gastronomic formulas, and almost died of poisoning. Latin recipes of love are equally to be avoided.

Keeping the Body in Repair

Nature intended that the body should do its own repairing—and it would do so were it not for the fact that most of us live other than a natural life.

Nature didn't intend that we should wear corsets, tight collars or shoes, nor live in badly ventilated and draughty houses, nor eat and drink some of the things that we do, nor ride in street cars when we should walk.

The consequence is that the body when it gets out of order must look for outside help to make the necessary repairs.

For weak stomachs and the indigestion or dyspepsia resulting, and the multitude of diseases following therefrom, no medicine can be more adaptable as a curative agent than DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

This famous Doctor's prescription has been recommended for over 40 years, and is today just as big a success. Restores a healthy appetite. Cleanses the blood. Strengthens the nerves. Regulates stomach and liver. Demand the original.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Sold in Liquid or Tablet form by Dealers in Medicines

Send 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing *only* on a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, clothbound. Address Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

$5 An Hour Easy

Any Day You Say So

We have agents that easily clean up $5 an hour with our wonderful complete

Free Sample Line

You can do as well. Just go out any time and pick up $5 an hour with our swell line of Made-to-Measure Hand-Tailored Clothes—Suits $9.50 up, Pants $2.50 up.

Your Suit FREE

You'll be the center of attraction in the up-to-the-minute Free Suit we make to your own measure. It's good advertising for us to do it!

Send No Money!

Your name brings everything, shipped—*Express Prepaid*—absolutely free. We've got the real "goods." Everything guaranteed perfect or money back.

We Pay Express Charges

ELK TAILORING CO., 755 Jackson Blvd. Chicago

CENTURY MFG. CO'S. PAINT GUARANTEED FOR 10 YEARS

$1.20 PER GALLON—DELIVERED FREE

Century House Paint made in all colors, in gallon cans, only $1.20 per gallon.

Century Barn Paint, Red, Gray or Green, gallon cans, only 65c per gallon.

Freight Paid on orders of 6 gallons or more to any station east of the Rocky Mountains, except N. & S. Dak., Colo., N. Mex., Tex., Okla., Miss., Ala., La., Ga. and Fla. Delivered Free to these states for 5c more per gallon. These prices for 4 weeks only—order now. Satisfaction guaranteed. *Reference:* So. Ill. Nat'l. Bank. Catalog and Color Card Free. CENTURY MFG. CO., Dept. 102 East St. Louis, Ill or Dept. 102 101 E. 4th Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FREE TO EVERY BOY AND GIRL. We give a fine Eureka Camera and complete outfit, plates, chemicals, etc., with full instructions. Just send your name and address, we send you 24 papers Gold Eye Needles. Sell 2 papers for 10c., giving a Thimble free. When sold send us the $1.20 and the Camera and complete outfit is yours. Address GLOBE CO., Dept. 234, Greenville, Pa.

STEM WIND & SET WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE FOR SELLING HAT PINS

We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVED, Watch, equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch, guaranteed 5 years, and a Beautiful Ring, for selling 20 beautiful, imported, oriental, inlaid novelty hat pins at 10c each. Order 20 today and when sold send us $2 and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring and Chain. WELLS MFG. CO., DEPT. 237 CHICAGO

IT'S A WINNER

We've got something up our sleeve for you—something never heard of before. Something for Paragon Agents that's a *wonder*. It will just knock everybody cold when they hear about it.

It's a Winner

We're just about ready to spring it. We can't tell about it here. Everybody would grab it if we did. But we'll tell you all about it if you want to be our agent.

IT'S A WINNER!

Do you want to know what we've got for agents this season? Then simply send us a postal card.

Paragon Tailoring Co., Dept. 228 CHICAGO

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1913.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.........Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE..............Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the [illegible] people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

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Are You Ready?

The time to take advantage of an opportunity is when it presents itself. Once it has gone by it can't be called back. Readers of The Blade's advertising columns are always ready for the opportunities they present. Keep in close touch with the ads.

A family tree should be judged by its fruit.

It is now Miss Jane Addams' turn to get married.

Hard work is more beneficial to health than hard loafing.

Mr. Taft got fatter during his term. Will his successor get thinner?

General Rosalie Jones' case might be diagnosed as walking suffragitis.

The stork is slow, but it isn't probable that it will be displaced by parcel post.

The styles in baby cabs are forever changing, but the style of babies remains the same.

About the only time the devil takes a vacation is when there is a church quarrel in progress.

Men who know when to talk and when to keep quiet may be said to possess a fair education.

Marriages are rehearsed before the ceremony. Not so with divorces; they are impromptu affairs.

Four years doesn't seem quite long enough for a President to live up to all his good intentions.

President Taft has formally accepted the Kent chair at Yale. Mr. Kent must have been a very large man.

Success to the man who is going to become an undertaker with the hope of making funerals more cheerful.

A Kansas man says homely women make the best wives, but no good wife is homely to an appreciative husband.

When a woman sets her foot down hard, figuratively speaking, it's a ten to one proposition there is a man under it.

A gun has been invented in England which will fire 2,672 shots in 15 minutes. Almost as dangerous as a suffragette.

For those who have no real business at the White House, Mr. Wilson will have the door arranged to close from the outside.

If a small town has a lot of pretty girls it does not need paved streets and other modern improvements to attract young men.

Farmers who are not too old to learn can get a few valuable lessons on how to cultivate corn from the acre-boys.

Jacob A. Riis is going to live on a farm, but it is not a case of "back to" with him. He didn't make his reputation by farming.

A Chicago News paragrapher gives a pretty clear idea of platonic love: "It's a good deal like a gun that you didn't know was loaded."

After a member of a debating society gets through discussing the tariff he thinks there is nothing more to be said on the subject.

The man under the bed, for whom many women have been looking for years, was found there the other day by the Pittsbnurg police.

Some day women may be put in charge of weather bureaus. It would be a little awkward, however, to speak of a "woman weatherman."

As the days go by the best we can wish Mrs. Helen Miller Gould Shepard is that she will be happy enough to regret she didn't get married 15 years sooner.

The good women who have asked that all saloons in Washington be closed on March 4 must have gotten the idea that the Prohibition candidate was elected.

Sobriety, says Harry Atwood, is essential for aviators. The same might be said in the case of motorcyclists, chauffeurs, structural iron workers and book agents.

An exchange is conducting a symposium on "Why does a hen cackle when she lays an egg?" We insist that she does it to attract the rooster's attention to her achievement.

English suffragettes explain that they have tried smiles without avail. Another distinguishing feature between suffragettes and suffragists. In this country the women have accomplished wonders with their smiles.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY.

People in the city may have taken in all seriousness the cartoons, published every fall with unfailing regularity, which picture the American farmer burdened with naught save wealth. But the people in the country don't take them seriously. They know better. They know that even in the most prosperous agricultural sections there is usually a sprinkling of discouraged, broken-hearted farmers.

A few months ago, when the question of agricultural credit was under discussion, it become generally known that the tobacco growers of southern Ohio were dependent almost entirely upon the good-will and the business judgment of local storekeepers. They were "carried" from season to season and because of the hard and economically wasteful system many evils had crept in and found an abiding place in the section. At the meeting of the state board of agriculture on January 15, the statement was made that in some districts of Ohio the average income of farmers was below that of their hired help.

Prosperity has not been all-inclusive. Nor have all the benefits of discovery in scientific agriculture, the paternal interest of state and government, the stimulation of banking and railroad and implement manufacturing industries, been impartially diffused. There is a vast amount of work still to be performed to establish agriculture upon a firm and stable basis of well-being, without which no state can really count itself prosperous.

OFFERINGS OF A NEW CLIMATE.

We must admit a strong liking for that scheme, now before congress, which proposes to get the better of the icy Labrador current—not only because it would mean one more of those inspiring struggles of man to improve his kingdom, but also because the promoter of the scheme holds out so many alluring promises.

If this chilly current from the polar regions can be made to flow in one great stream out into the lonesome places of the sea, there to sink to the depths and cease to make trouble, instead of diffusing its icebergs over the steamship lanes and taking the warmth out of the coast waters, people in this latitude of America—so the promoter says—would soon have the climate of southern Italy. We would be making our homes as protections against heat where now we guard against cold. Semi-tropical plants would grow on the lake shores that are now strewn over with dirty ice. We could border our sidewalks with violets as they do in California, and where the ash piles are growing in the back yards there might be olive trees and the hardier fruits of the tropics which thrive a few degrees beyond their native zones.

This project is likely to prove too fantastic to suit what members of congress call their common sense. But it ought to appeal to our multi-millionaires who are sometimes hard put to it to find ways to spend their money. It would not matter to Carnegie, for example, whether the thing failed or not. He would have the credit for making the trial and that would surely satisfy him as fully as pouring checks into the insatiable maws of educational institutions, for which he affects a sort of contempt, anyway. And he'd certainly never miss the money.

UNCLE SAM, GAME-KEEPER.

Without one dissenting vote the United States senate has passed a bill providing for the protection of migratory game and insect eating birds. The bill places all wild geese, wild swans, brant, wild duck, snipe, plover, woodcock, rail, doves and other birds which, in their northern and southern migration, pass beyond the borders of any one state under government charge.

State laws have practically failed to prevent the slaughter of harmless birds. Not one state in the union has been able to enforce its game laws rigidly. Each year the butchery keeps up and each year millions of dollars are lost to agriculture through the devastations of insects which the birds, had they but been protected, would have destroyed. This lamentable failure calls for federal intervention. The senate realized it thoroughly.

The sooner the government makes a case against a few pot-hunters and against those creatures who shoot birds out of the mere vicious love of killing things, the sooner that awful waste of growing grain will be stopped.

THE LIGHTENER OF HEARTS.

To be cheerful and to be kind are listed among the first duties of life by one whose body was so frail that none would have blamed him had he been anything except cheerful and kind. Yet that is the way affairs often are in this upside down world. The strongest are sometimes the most selfish, the feeble the most thoughtful. Here is such another instance, recorded in the news dispatches from Warren, Ohio:

> For more than 25 years a bed-ridden cripple, yet through it all cheerful and active in brightening the lives of others, Miss Theodosia Haine, of this city, has just been rewarded with a bequest of $20,000 through the will of Mrs. Charlotte Brown, of Boston, recently deceased. Miss Haine sent hundreds of cards and letters of cheer to others who were ill, to convicts in the Ohio penitentiary and to missionaries in foreign countries. Miss Brown learned of her work and aided her. When she died she bequeathed her $20,000.

A poor solace, $20,000, for twenty-five years of pain, a wholly inadequate reward for turning Uncle Sam's postal service into an institution for the lightening of hearts, the softening of agony, the stimulation of spirit, the restoration of manhood and womanhood. Yet everyone of us knows that Miss Theodosia Haine, of Warren, is mightily pleased with her reward and has already in mind laid out the prospectus for a marvelous extension of her good works, the record of twenty-five years of cheering folks up making it easy to guess that. Which gives further warrant for speaking of this as an upside down world.

THE SILENCE OF WOODROW.

Beyond any doubting or questioning, the President-elect is a bimetallist. For is it not written that "silence is golden, speech is silver?" And has it not been made perfectly clear that, in the very selfsame moment that Mr. Wilson makes speech upon topics divers and sundry, he maintains silence deep as death upon such topics as the appointments of cabinet officers?

And beyond any doubting or questioning, bimetallism of this particular form isn't the least bit popular with the Democratic captains, colonels and generals. They frankly prefer, at least for the moment, silver speech to golden silence. They want to know the length, breadth, thickness, substance, weight, aspect, character, views and previous condition of freedom or servitude of the Wilson cabinet-to-be. They want to know whether it is to be progressive or reactionary, or a subtle balancing of the two. They want to know if there is anything in the rumors, or the suspicions, that a black-hearted Republican has been invited to sit in the executive counsel. They want to know whether the selections are being made according to merits or in keeping with the time-honored policy of paying rewards. In short, the officers of the party want to know the complexion of the Wilson cabinet and they want to know in a hurry.

The things that "float upon the wings of silence" are disturbing to the spirit of partisan patriotism. Some of them are enough to sicken the soul. Unless the President-elect speaks within a few hours we fear that he'll have the death of many an impatient and exasperated comrade upon his conscience.

THE MORALS OF ANDREW.

Witnesses in the government suit against the United States Steel Corporation testified that Andrew Carnegie, when in the steel business, had been a shifty person. He would, they said, enter into agreements with other steel manufacturers and then when his profit lay that way secretly break the agreement. The witnesses left the impression that they thought little of their old associate's code of honor.

A delicate question of morals enters into this affair. Those agreements between manufacturers were against the law. At least they came under the general suspicion of being unlawful things, though at the time, we believe, the extent of the sweep of the Sherman act had not become known.

Now, was it better morals for Andrew Carnegie to stick by a pledge made to his fellows than to break a pledge made in defiance of law and the general welfare of human society? The point is open to argument. School teachers who think that children ought to "tell on" their comrades will say that Andrew did exactly right. People who think it is a matter of great importance that the given word be held inviolable will condemn him.

Perhaps it would have been best had Mr. Carnegie refrained from entering "gentlemen's agreements." Then no one could bob up at the time when the good opinion of the public is courted and charge him with treachery.

REGULATING SPECULATION.

In accordance with the general doctrine that all evil emanates from Wall street the suggestion to regulate speculation out of the New York stock exchange will strike you as perfectly reasonable. Since Wall street is all bad, it does not matter how or where you hit it. But if this stock exchange speculation is to be regulated away, then:

Speculation must be suppressed in the produce markets. It must be suppressed in realty markets. It must be suppressed wherever property is held or hoarded, in the hope of a rising market. It must be suppressed wherever chance is taken with fluctuating supply and demand, with the uncertainties of the weather, with the fickleness of fashion.

Stock exchange speculation is only one of many forms of the same thing. It may be bad. So also are phases of the other kinds of speculation. We cannot see how one form may be legislated out of existence and the lawmakers escape the urgent demand to deal in like measure with the other forms. They would have made only a start upon a vast labor of regenerating the business dealings of each man with every other man. We suspect they will not even start.

BOOST IT.

Of those who are finding flaws in the parcel post system, it might be asked if they know of any institution, of any enterprise, of any undertaking great or small, which started off with every cog and cam and wheel and piston working smoothly. If so, they are in possession of knowledge they should lose no time in disseminating. There are too few perfect things in this world of men and it is important that they be made known to the end that their example stimulate the striving for the ideal.

There have been few instances in which persons in the public service have tried so hard to put an institution upon its feet as the postal employes have tried with the parcel post. They might have left the whole thing for time and chance to work out, as we have seen the military authorities deal with our last two wars. But they didn't. They studied the parcel post laws thoroughly. They framed their system in keeping with the law. They organized the postal service to care for it, to prepare for it, to look forward eagerly to the making as successful a business of it as they knew how. Instead of fault-finding, they should receive praise. Instead of the picking of flaws, the pointing out of trivial shortcomings, sneering and condemning, there should be hearty congratulations.

Unthinkingly you may have let yourself be classed in this parcel post affair with those who habitually find fault with everything. Don't do it. The case calls for boosting, not for nagging.

NO CAUSE FOR WORRY.

A great number of nervous persons are worrying lest the operation on the tariff is going to throw business entirely out of gear, close the factories, shut up the bank vaults, force the abandonment of cultivated acres and bring on a ravishing panic. Before this worry gets the better of them, these folk ought to contemplate the trade reports which show that:

> The United States is doing the greatest import and export business in the entire career of the nation.
>
> The transportation lines are having extreme difficulty in meeting the demands for cars.
>
> The steel companies are several months behind in filling their orders.
>
> The industrial centers are reporting a serious dearth of labor.
>
> The building trades are busy in every city.
>
> The greatest crops ever raised in this country have not all been moved and paid for.

Before the general effect of all these things can be overcome the tariff must virtually be butchered. It is no part of the intention of the Democrats to do this. There are two excellent reasons why they will not. One is that there are very nearly as many protectionists among Democrats as there are among Republicans. The other is that the Democrats have no wish to sacrifice their present power in order to test a free trade theory.

There will be prosperity after the tariff has come from the operating room as there is now. This country has passed the stage in which a few hundred law makers can absolutely halt the country's growth.

THE WRONG WAY.

The philosophy of the World Peace Foundation, as we glean it from the circulars it has sent broadcast, amounts to this:

The way to get the better of winter weather is to tear down the walls of your houses. Then the winter, shamed and humbled, will go away forever.

The cure for burglary is to take your portable possessions out on the sidewalk and go away. The housebreaker, moved profoundly by this trust in him, will quit his evil ways and, forever, after walk the paths of righteousness.

The method warranted to do away with High Finance, the Get-Rich-Quick industry and using a hole in the ground as a basis for a stock issue is to repeal all laws which in any way would interfere with gentlemen who engage in these affairs. Thus, they will see a great light and go in for rose culture as a sort of advertisement of their regeneration.

Any of these suggestions for dealing with unpleasant things and ungodly persons is no more ridiculous than the recommendation that universal peace can be brought about by this nation disbanding its army and discarding its navy. Nations, at least in this stage of the world, are without morals—selfish because they must be, greedy because they must deal with greed. Remove your protection against winter and you have winter still. It is the same with war. Cast away the national defenses and you but invite war to do its worst.

THE MATURING OF TEXAS

Texas has changed. We know it because Texas has been megaphoning the fact for some years now, sending forth exhibition trains filled to the roof with all sorts of garden truck presumably raised in the state, sending up statesman who sit on the knees of oil refiners as familiarly as if they had been born in Pennsylvania, advertising lands some of which—we regret to say—is as deep under water as some of those ozone lots disposed of by enterprising Long Island realty dealers.

Nevertheless, it has been pleasanter to think of Texas as the simple, corn-planting, cotton-raising, Cain-raising state of fame and inspiration. Why we don't know unless it is because Texas is so big and spacious and ought to be free and careless, one thinks, in the same way. But the idea, or ideal, will have to be surrendered. Texas is changed sure enough—so tremendously changed that the cartoonist of the Houston Post symbolizes "Mr. Texas Citizen" as a frock-coated, white-vested shiny-shoed business man, with a suggestion of baldness and a localized obesity and the general vulgar air of ready money. He is the replica of Mr. Massachusetts Citizen, Mr. New York Citizen, Mr. Ohio Citizen—clean translated out of his colorful, reckless youth into maturity with substance written all over him. "Mr. Texas Citizen" you can see never totes a gun. Probably he'd be scared to death by the sight of one.

Texas has changed. For the better, without doubt. Yet it is sad to think of it that way—a state but late proud alike of mighty cattle ranches and mighty men on mustangs, so extravagant of distances and of speech, so far-flung of acreage and so fatally accurate on the shot. We wanted to believe that some one of the states was still youthful and spirited and uncombed below the knees. But if there is such a state it isn't Texas—emblemished now by white collar, frock coat, projecting waistcoat and the aspect of having ceased to eat with a knife.

Between election day and his inauguration the successful candidate for President has too much time to talk.

Sunday School

STARTING AFRESH WITH A NEW CONTRACT

International Sunday School Lesson for February 9 Is, "God's Covenant With Noah," Gen. 8:1-9:17.

By William T. Ellis.

Despite all the "bankrupt sales" that are advertised on huge posters in front of "fly-by-night" merchants' stores, and the "great failures" of which the advertisements tell, we have to go farther away than the East Side of New York to find the greatest collapse of history. None of our modern bank record such a complete smash-up as when the scheme of things in the whole known world got so bad that the Almighty had to wind up human affairs and send the entire social order into liquidation by the deluge. The reorganization of the business of mankind was left to Noah and his sons. The old ways and the old days had made a sorry mess of things. Then God took Noah into His confidence for a fresh beginning.

The gospel of the second chance is written in the Old Testament as well as the New. Humanity is never so "down and out" that it may not become up and in. Last night I heard a horny-handed young man, with shining face, tell, in language that would have shocked the schoolmasters, of how he had been in the gutter and in the prison cells and in all the other apartments of the "far country;" but since a year ago, when he found Christ in a Protestant Episcopal rescue mission in the slums, he has been a new man, a clean man, a happy man. That same testimony, in a little less dramatic form, is being given all over the earth today. God does provide a way of escape, even for those who have forfeited their claims upon society and upon heaven.

Instead of digressing into speculations concerning the Babylonian version of the deluge, and other collateral historic themes, let us keep the story to its main line. The flood and the covenant that followed were God's ways of giving renegade humanity another chance.

So our lesson begins, "And God spake until Noah." Let us stop right there. That is the mightiest truth of all. It is greater than the flood. The deluge in all of its aspects is less important than the tremendous truth that the Lord God of heaven and earth holds communication with mortal man. This is the bed-rock teaching of our faith. Ours is a religion of revelation. God does express His mind to man. It is possible for human beings to know the will of the Highest. Here we have a truth higher than Ararat, wider than the far-spread waters. And, unlike merely historical facts, it is a truth for the present time, with an application to every man's living.

The Great Contract.

This lesson is not about the flood, but about a covenant. That Jehovah does enter into engagements with His friends and that He does make promises to them which He keeps is the keystone of the Christian faith. He loves the name of the "covenant-keeping God." The particular agreement between Noah and Jehovah is less important than the principle which it represents. God deals with man. There you have the truth which lifts up our humanity to its highest possible plane. As friend holds converse with friend, so the Lord God of Hosts enters into intercourse with the men whom He has made and who believe in Him as their God and King.

Let not that truth be drowned in the great waters of the flood. It is more than historical; it is contemporaneous. What God did with Noah He is still doing with men and women today. Raymond Robbins was lost in the frozen North. The sight of a rough wooden cross erected by some Christian Indian gave him a vision of life and led him who believed himself to be dying to enter into a covenant with the God who expressed Himself most fully upon a cross. Now today Raymond Robbins is on the Pacific ocean, sailing around the world to bear to all the men he can reach the great evangel that the covenant-keeping God is still fulfilling His character. And man, too, despite his bungling and his blunders, his stumblings and his shortcomings, is bearing up his end of the covenant and striving by a power not his own to keep the faith.

A Gentlemen's Agreement.

A distinguished journalist suddenly removed from the paper with which his name was associated, and I inquired of a common friend about it. His reply ran thus: "Yes, he was to have been in control of the paper, and he expected to spend his life with it. He made a "gentlemen's agreement' to that effect, but I tell you when you make a 'gentlemen's agreement' you want to be sure that there are gentlemen on both sides of the table." The covenants that man makes with God are sure of fulfillment, because God's word, which never fails, is pledged to them. The only possible doubt is on the man side. God's plighted word has never been broken. Only Noah and his sons have failed of their share.

This covenant idea, which is at the base of our lesson, is native to the land and to the Book. The covenant of salt still runs familiarly through Arabia and Mesopotamia. The blood covenant is still in existence. As of yore, the purchase of a property is ratified by what might be called the brick covenant, the taking of a small piece of property. A servant will leave his cloak as a pledge of his covenant-keeping. In our own land we see countless instances of the covenant idea. There is a rural Pennsylvania church which every year offers a red rose in payment of its share of the covenant by which the property was long ago bequeathed to the congregation; and the Lord's Supper itself is but the visible symbol of a spiritual covenant between Christ and His people.

The Rainbow Sign.

The man of science can tell you exactly how the rainbow is made. The traveler may see it in many lands. At Niagara Falls, as he goes into the Cave of the Winds, he may find himself in the center of a circular rainbow. On a moonlight night he may find the lunar rainbow in the spray. What of that? The rainbow is still a sign comprehensible to man. When the first bargainers came to this continent and tried to do business with the Indians on the basis of a term of years, the red men could not understand the figures, so the phrase was inserted in the contracts, "As long as grass grows and water runs." That was comprehensible. It was well within their understanding because it was concrete and familiar. So the bow that follows the rain is but a symbol of the abstract and eternal truth that God plans good for His world, that humanity will never again go into bankruptcy. The firm has been established on a new basis.

"Bad as the future may be, the worst is over," comments Bishop McConnell in the Sunday School oJurnal. "Such is the spirit of the story of the bow in the clouds. The message of the scientist is that in many respects the worst is over, especially as far as the great sufferings of the race by plagues are concerned. . . . The message of the educator, too, is that there is a bow in the clouds. The worst is over. There will be through the years ignorance and superstition in plenty, but the worst days are behind us. The work of uplifting mankind to intelligence has gone so far that it would be impossible to repeat the darkest ages. . . . The historian tells us that so far as the various forms of political bondage are concerned the worst is over. It is practically inconceivable that the future should ever be as dark as the past."

The new beginning made with Noah grows better all the time. God is unfolding plans of benevolence for the race which even His friend Noah would have been unable to grasp because of their greatness. For each new life and for each new nation a time of beginning is offered; a time of covenant-making with the Supreme Ruler of history, who is also the loving Father of mankind.

Opinions of the People

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Blade is gratified because of the number of readers who have responded to the invitation to come into this column with their ideas and make it interesting. Many more communications have been received than have been printed, because many of them are too long. We want ideas, expressed in the least possible space. BOIL 'EM DOWN!

Sylvester Seymour Comes Back.

Editor Blade—The subject of the wage earner and his condition is one that cannot be handled with both brevity and justice. One or the other must be sacrified. I shall, however, attempt brevity, and thank the editor for another chance to present certain phases of this subject which I have seldom seen dealt with.

The three principal ideas that I attempted to set forth in my letter appearing in the issue of January 2, were these: First, the condition of the wage earner is far better in this part of the country than it was fifteen to thirty years ago; second, the advent of the capitalist was an event of great value to the wage earner, and one for which I am truly thankful; and, third, by a judicious use of the advantages we now have we might still further improve our conditions.

I did not arrive at these conclusions by studying great rows of figures submitted by committees, but by experience and observation; and if space were allowed I could cite figures and facts to bear out these propositions. I know that for the last twelve years I can take better care of my family on fewer hours' work than I could before that time. This is the practical test, and is more convincing to me than whole volumnes of statistics.

But there are ideas that I did not set forth in my other letter, and had the entire article been published it would have so shown. Notwithstanding the improvement in the general conditions of the wage earner, he does not yet receive his just proportion of the proceeds of his labor. I should like to see this injustice corrected. I should like to see such a just and equitable division of the net proceeds of labor as would enable the laborer—the real producer of weath—to live just as well in every respect as does the operator—the mere amasser of wealth. But I should also like to see the millennium, and I am confidently expecting all these things about the same time.

But because these conditions do not now exist is no reason why I should igonre the $2.25 my employer pays me for eight hours' work, even if he does realize a greater profit on my labor than he did twenty-five years ago when he paid me only $1.50 for ten hours' work.

I agree with my brother laborer from Tennessee that the man who is engaged in an effort to improve the conditions of the wage earner morally, intellectually or financially, is engaged in a grand work; but would it not be well for us, like Nehemiah, at Jerusalem, to advise each man to begin opposite his own door?

The correct division of the net proceeds of labor suggests a problem with which I am not competent to cope. I see the fault, but I do not see the remedy. True, I have heard many remedies exploited, but to me none of them seems practicable. I am ready and anxious to aid in explaining any theory that to me seems fair and practical. Until that theory is advanced I shall continue to use and recommend my favorite remedy—economy. Let me eulogize this remedy. It is not recommended as a cure for all the ills incident to the relationship of employer and employee; but it is guaranteed to cure some of them, and to give the patient strength and vitality to stand up under the burden of the whole disorder, very often without even noticing it. It will not retard, but will rather facilitate, the effects of any practical remedy intended for the entire disorder. It is known to have a salutary effect upon the morals, and its continued use will raise the patient in the estimation of all worthy people. A man who has used this remedy in its pure state, without any mixture of parsimony or extravagance, can always get credit when he needs it. People long addicted to extravagance sometimes find the first few doses hard to take, but after that it is pleasant. I cannot speak too highly of economy as a remedy. Its temperate use procured for me the cozy home which shelters my declining years, and I have heard many others intimate the same of themselves. No one ever regretted having taken it, while thousands have shed bitter tears because they had neglected its use. I have seen poor men become rich from its use, and rich men become poor through its neglect. The judicious use of this remedy has shielded many a frail widow and tender orphans from want and misery, while its neglect has sent many others to the poor house. Its neglect has sent hosts of well meaning people to prison, to the mad house, to the alms house and to the suicide's grave. Kind reader, it is a good remedy.

"Now, see here, Ves," says some one, "as long, as hard and as steady as you have worked, don't you think that you have the right to clothe your family just as nicely as the man you work for clothes his?"

Perhaps so; but with me it is not so much a question of what I have the right to do, as it is of what I have the money to do; and I could not do this without doing myself an injustice and injuring the future prospects of my family. This would be wrong both to me and them.

"But then," continues my objector, "if conditions were as they should be, and you received your share of what you have honestly made, don't you think you would be able to do this?"

Perhaps so; but since these conditions do not exist, I think it is the part of wisdom and good policy to regulate the expenses of my house in accordance with conditions that do exist.—Sylvester Seymour, Gus, Ky.

Enfranchising Women.

Editor Weekly Blade—While we are reading of the defiant raids of the English suffragettes, the humble petitions of a few American women in the eastern states, the exalted position of some of the American women in western states, the quiet victories of Scandinavian women in their own country—and while we note with pride and apprehension the invasion of women into professions, industries and trades everywhere, we desire to give the subject of equal suffrage the impartial attention it deserves. Our opinions upon the subject are not of our own choosing. We talk as we please. We think as we must. With new light we welcome new views. The women of America clearly indicate, by their failure to encourage self-appointed agitators, that they do not wish the responsibilities of citizenship which equal suffrage would impose. My opinion is that home loving women who are readers of The Blade care little for Opinions of the People, and will overlook this communication. A man with a mother knows that her wishes are to be obeyed. A man with a wife knows that her wishes are to be respected and considered, in order that home rule may be a reality with domestic felicity preserved. Aunts, sisters, cousins and nieces know an artful style of having their way. When the majority of women are ready for equal suffrage they will find a tranquil way to possess all they ask.—Eugene T. Cowles, Claremont, N. H.

Pensioning Ex-Presidents.

Editor Blade.—In the issue of January 9, under the heading of "Opinions of the People," was the first protest I have seen against pensioning ex-Presidents, and I would like to second the motion, and say also that I think it is uncalled for. I think the article is timely. Congress has for sometime passed special bills granting pensions to the widows of ex-Presidents. that seems ample recognition of service rendered. It surely is not right to pension one who has received the highest honor (salary included) this nation can bestow, when there are thousands of men, striving to support families on less than $800 a year. Such deals as that of pensioning wealthy men does not lessen the high cost of living.—T. F. L., Chicago, Ill.

A Poem Worth While

The Hour When Love Repays.

The nursery fire burns red as a rose,
  And against the curtained window-panes
The purple twilight is pressing close,
  And the wild, north wind at the lattice strains.

Oh, scent of the woods! from the pine log there,
  Was there ever so safe and warm a nest?
Or up in the tree-tops anywhere
  A drowsier birdling rocked to rest?

The lingering notes of a lullaby fall
  Into a silence more hushed and still
For the rockers' creak, the night wind's call,
  And the rose-leaf ashes that crumple and spill.

Lie close, little burden of joy and delight!
  Only for Mother the dream smile strays,
And the rapturous, sleepy sighs take flight,
  This is the hour when Love repays.

Ann Devoore, in Scribner's.

Net Making in Holland.

London Globe.

The manufacture of fishing nets has for centuries been a very important industry in Holland, which in the seventeenth century had a fleet of over 2,000 smacks engaged in the herring fishery. The latest census of the industry shows that there is one fishing net factory at Scheveningen, where the first factory was established, with about 10 hands; one at Apeldoorn, with about 250 hands; two at Goor, of which one is also a cotton mill, with about 630 hands; one at Leyden, with about 80 hands, and one at Gouda, with about 30 hands.

Those at Scheveningen, Goor and Leyden make chiefly nets for the herring fishery in the North Sea; the Apeldoorn factory makes all sorts of fishing nets and lines, both for the anchovy and sardine fisheries and for the herring and mackerel fisheries. The Gouda factory makes all sorts of fishing nets and lines. At Sneek there is a rope yard which mounts and finishes nets for games as well as for fishing purposes; and there are net works at Maassluis and Katwijk. In addition to the large factories there are many small ones where hoop nets and fishing tackle are made by hand.

Cornish

Sent To You For A Year's Free Trial

Why Shouldn't You Buy As Low As Any Dealer?

More than 250,000 people have saved from $25 to $125 in purchasing a high grade organ or piano by the Cornish Plan.—why shouldn't you? Here Is Our Offer. You select any of the latest, choicest Cornish styles of instruments,—we place it in your home for a year's free use before you need make up your mind to keep it. If it is not sweeter and richer in tone and better made than any you can buy at one-third more than we ask you, send it back at our expense.

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Take Three Years to Pay If Needed. The Cornish Plan, in brief, makes the maker prove his instrument and saves you one-third what other manufacturers of high grade instruments must charge you because they protect their dealers.

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It is the most beautiful piano or organ catalog ever published. It shows our latest styles and explains everything you should know before buying any instrument. It shows why you cannot buy any other high grade organ or piano anywhere on earth as low as the Cornish. You should have this beautiful book before buying any piano or organ anywhere. Write for it today and please mention this paper.

Cornish Co., Washington, N. J. Established Over 50 Years

VARIETIES

The hare can run 60 feet a second.

Philadelphia is raiding illicit dealers in cocaine.

Illinois in 1912 produced 28,000,000 barrels of oil of 42 gallons each.

Cincinnati authorities have begun agitation for 3-cent street car fares.

The daily output in Washington of parcel post stamps is 10,000,000.

It costs $1,000,000 a year to maintain the national pure food bureau in Washington.

In 1912 Chicago consumed 5,340,684 barrels of beer.

Cleveland markets will be 45 years old in February.

Colorado leads all western states in coal production.

Cleveland has a motion picture theatre which runs two films simultaneously.

Washington is calling for automobile fire fighting apparatus.

Seattle will shortly use automobiles in the collection of garbage.

South Carolina is talking of adopting a compulsory education law.

Sierra Madre, Cal., now has one-story apartment houses, Spanish mission style.

Buffalo school children are collecting funds to found an anti-tuberculosis hospital.

Two Utah men have patented a simple implement which cores and quarters an apple in the same operation.

The United States annually expends about $1,000,000 a day on imported luxuries.

Contrary to popular belief, thunder storms are by no means rare in the arctic regions.

New York's board of education may soon bar fraternities from the high schools.

The value of coffee imported into the United States in 1912 was $118,000,000, against $52,000,000 in 1900.

There are $750,972,246 in national bank notes in circulation in the United States.

Books will not become yellow if the pages are exposed to sunlight occasionally.

The annual rain and snowfall of the United States is estimated to weigh six trillion tons.

The combined area of the corn fields of the United States is nearly equal to the area of France or Germany.

One New York office building has more than enough electric wires to reach across the continent.

A perfect dynamc that weighs but a quarter of an ounce has been made by a French electrician.

The chestnut blight has destroyed $10,000,000 worth of valuable timber in Pennsylvania.

A fluid secreted by certain fish caught in Portugal is used by fishermen of that country to make their bait luminous.

The centenary of the birth of David Livingstone will be celebrated next March by the geographers of the world.

Colorado expects 2,000,000 population within five years and Denver is working for 500,000 population within five years.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, is using great quantities of rat traps because of the bubonic plague scare.

A new town in the state of Washington has been named Woodrow, in honor of President-elect Wilson.

New York is to have an auto speedway on a tract of 650 acres on the Jersey meadows, provided with a grandstand to seat 75,000 persons.

A Pennsylvania college maintains a bituminous coal mine for instruction in practical as well as theoretical mining, including rescue work.

There are about 100 gas stoves in use in Hongkong, the Chinese cooks preferring their old methods, preparing their food over charcoal and wood fires.

Though nearly 2,000 years old, a recently discovered Roman mirror, made by attaching lead foil to glass, was as effective as when new.

A new German electrical device to enable a moving train to set a signal makes use of a slight sinking of a rail as a train passes over it.

A French automobile that is driven by an aerial propeller has proved efficient, its inventor claims, because the blades of the propellor have been shaped like a bird's wing.

The municipal authorities of Berlin have forbidden men to smoke while driving automobiles, ruling that many accidents have been due to the practice.

A storage battery inserted in a rifle stock supplies current to a searchlight beneath the muzzle that an Englishman has invented to enable hunters to aim accurately at game at night.

According to statistics published by the department of commerce and labor, the world now consumes a million gallons of kerosene oil daily. The United States output in 1912 was 220,000,000 gallons.

A new funnel for filling automobile fuel tanks needs no chamois, its inventor claiming that its copper screens are so fine that water cannot flow through them, while they readily pass gasoline.

A five-story concrete building, the concrete being of oyster shells from the reefs of Galveston bay, has been erected at Galveston, Tex. The owners of the building and its constructors, Nic Bohn and G. Tietze, claim the material is cheaper and better than concrete made with gravel.

New York produces more than one-half of the clothing for both men and women worn in this country. There are over 700,000 men and women working in the factories in New York city; considerably more than the combined factory populations of Philadelphia and Chicago.

Dr. F. R. Bergius, the scientist who has been conducting experiments in producing artificial coal, has, by employing a high temperature and a high pressure, changed cellulose to peat in a few hours. The same change by the process employed by nature, he states, required 7,000,000 years.

The large increase in the importation of hides and skins into our country, while due in a part the increased activity among manufacturers, is also, in some degree, the result of a reduction in the number of cattle slaughtered in the United States.

If it is found possible the United States navy department will recover the cannon, bronze ornaments and other relics of the old American frigate Philadelphia, the hulk of which has rested and rotted in the mud of the harbor of Tripoli since 1804, when she was set on fire and sunk by Lieutenant Decatur to prevent her use by the pirates who had captured her.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

Pin Money Suggestions

Dear Pin Money Sisters—A good friend writes that in the 19 years she has taken The Blade she has not bothered with questions or criticisms, but now she is ready to "boost" the Pin Money corner.

Doesn't that sound just like the Peace Page spirit? Willing to boost, to take hold and lift—that's the idea, and the women boosters of good projects are what keeps this paper and this country great. But I won't talk any more, because this friend's ideas are really valuable and you want them, without further delay.

She herself writes paragraphs, anecdotes and child stories for some of the magazines, and thus makes pin money. She suggests that the mothers and teachers of the Blade keep a record of all really smart or amusing children's sayings and sell them. "I very much regret that I did not do this during my 10 years' experience in teaching," she says. "Such items bring from 75c to $1.25 and $1.50 each, according to how bright they are. This is something anybody can do and there is sure to be some one in the family able to write it up.

"Then there are original jokes and anecdotes of an amusing nature—would suggest emphasis on originality.

"My stepmother and my father, who is nearly ninety years old, raise canary birds just because they like to and are interested. I do not know myself about the feeding, mating, time of incubating or care of young canaries, but think you might be able to get her to answer a list of questions regarding it all if you care to inquire.

"A very dear friend of mine is making money weaving rugs in her loom at home 20 to 25 cents per yard, and has more all the time than she can do. Rags are cut and sewed ready to weave, and she finds the chain. The raising of ducks is much easier and cheaper than the raising of chickens. Young ducks never have gapes or lice and are rarely sick. And they live largely on grass and other green feed, clover, lettuce and cabbage, kale, etc., they are less expensive to feed. As they never run off like geese, are easier to look after and if they do go to a creek always go up stream. Indian Runners are preferable if you have no creek or run near, as in fact a bucket of water, if kept filled, is all they need. They like a good bath once a day in water, if convenient. Ducks like more room than chickens, but I raised 10 last summer in my yard and only allowed them to go to the creek occasionally. Ducks bring 20c a lb. dressed, are fine layers and their feathers are worth about 40c a pound. They are picked at least twice a year. Ducks are to be preferred to geese, as stock will not graze in pasture where geese have run.

"If you are situated so you can keep goats you have something that costs little to feed and any hospital or invalid pays a big price, as much as 25c a quart, for goat's milk if everything is sanitary, etc. Information in full can be had on this subject from bulletin No. 68 sent out by bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. Incidentally kid meat is as good as lamb and better and very cheap; also hides sell."

• • •

In line with the talk on preserves last week I am offering a recipe for orange marmalade. It can be made at almost any time of year, though the oranges are better for us in Ohio, just now. It is always in demand and very inexpensive to make. A dollar will start you in business and make about 24 glasses. You can sell it for 10 or 15 cents a glass, and it is a fine breakfast sweet, with coffee and toast.

In England it is always served at breakfast, and again with their bread and butter at 4 o'clock tea. It is a wholesome sweet, and invalids who cannot eat raw fruit find the orange taste and flavor most refreshing. Here is the rule:

Select rather sour oranges which feel heavy in proportion to their size; the skins should look fine grained and thin. Drop into bowl of cold water, let stand for a few minutes, then brush gently with a small scrub to remove all dirt. Dry, and with a sharp knife cut the fruit into quarters lengthwise; then slice across in the thinnest slices possible; if the rind is very oily, discard the peel of every fifth orange. Weigh the cut fruit; for each pound add a half pint of cold water and stand the bowl (which should be of earthen or granite ware) in a cool place until next day. Put over the fire in an agate kettle, bring quickly to the boil, then boil slowly until the peels are tender enough to pierce with a straw. Set aside again for 24 hours, then weigh, and for each pound allow one pound of fine granulated sugar. Spread the sugar on flat pans and stand in the oven, stirring occasionally, until very hot, though it must not melt. Bring the fruit to the boiling point, add the hot sugar and boil slowly but steadily until the syrup thickens very perceptibly when dropped on a cold saucer. Fill small, clean pots or jars. When cold, pour over each a thin layer of melted paraffine and cover with paper.

MARTHA HOLDEN.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

FROM VETERAN'S MEMORY BOX

It may seem a curious proposition to tell war stories on the Peace Page, but we know that peace must sometimes be fought for—and it is worth a battle! Or, even a series of them.

I fear many of your younger readers have but a faint idea of the meaning and worth of peace. We who lived and acted in the awful period of the un-civil war can appreciate peace, because we have seen both sides.

When the war began I was living in Springfield, Ill., and a few scenes of that time and place are worth recording. Stephen A. Douglas, "the Little Giant," made there the last speech of his life (except one), and it was my privilege to hear that stirring patriotic address. It was delivered in the Representative Hall of the capitol building, before a large and appreciative audience. I regret that I cannot give a good description of Mr. Douglas, or quote largely from his speech. It was the only time I ever saw and heard him, but one sentence he uttered remains very clear in my memory. He said: "There are now but two parties—patriots and traitors; you are either one or the other." I can almost hear his earnest, magnetic tones and see the flash of his eye as he thus gave expression to a live, fervid patriotism before an audience composed in part of men, some of whom were not slow in proclaiming themselves "Copperheads." In fact some of his warm adherents sympathized with the secessionists, and fully expected Douglas to go with the south.

That speech cost him many supporters. It has been denied that he used the words quoted above, but I know, for I was there! I firmly believe that had he lived four years longer he would have been on record as one of President Lincoln's foremost supporters, for they were warm personal friends despite political differences.

In this connection I wish to mention another memorable speech, delivered near the same place, four years later. When the news of Lincoln's assassination was received in Springfield the city was stirred as never before. Strong men were seen walking the streets with tears running down their cheeks. There were a few, too, who seemed glad over some pleasant news. One of these latter, a woman, I am sorry to say, was calling on a neighbor, and, on leaving the house said: "Glory to God, Abe Lincoln is dead." I personally heard a man use a similar expression near the southeast corner of the capitol square. When I looked toward him—not just understanding the words, I saw a youngish man and a gray haired man grasping him by the throat and demanding if he meant it. Just then a military officer in uniform stepped up, and, taking in the situation at a glance, arrested the fellow and marched him off to prison.

As the sad news spread the people seemed, by a common impulse, to gather at or near the state house, and it was deemed necessary that some one should speak to the almost heart-broken people. Gen. John A. McClernand, who was called "The wheelhorse of Democracy in Illinois," came to the front, and, standing at the top of the steps on the south front of the capitol, delivered offhand the best eulogy on President Lincoln that I ever heard, or read. In the course of his eloquent impromptu address he used words like these: "Mr. Lincoln and myself were always opposed politically, but personally the warmest friends." It struck a tender chord in the popular heart and tended to allay excitement.

It was a most impressive scene and did credit to the speaker, the subject and the occasion.—V. E. Teran, Parma, Mich.

HELP THE CHILDREN

I, too, am Rebecca Jane, and came into this beautiful world the day Gen. Harrison was inaugurated President. I would reply to Becca Jane, but others have done it beautifully. Would like to see her; if she is a true mother, a few words, and she would be eager to help say what temptations shall be placed before her dear ones. Many a mother would say "Untie my hands, that I may help save our children, our homes, and our nation, and do all that our Father intended we should!" This is hobby No. 1.

My next is flowers, God's messages of love, and there should be no trace of sadness connected with them, and with a little care one can have them from early spring till late fall. I find them a great comfort.—R. J. L., N. Y.

SAVE $10 ON DRESS-FORM

Why pay from $12 to $25 for a dress-form? I will make you one and ship it at my expense. You put it together and save enormous profits. The saving on one dress will pay for this form. It will be exactly to your measure. No need to try on any garment made over your form. Cut out the dressmaker's bills and have three times as many pretty clothes for the same money.

THIS FORM IS MADE LIKE YOU

Write me today for free particulars.

FREE Send a card this minute. To each of the first 25 ladies replying to this advertisement I will send FREE and POSTPAID, one "EZY-HEM" Skirt Gauge. Sell everywhere for 50 cents each. Your chance is as good as anybody's if you send a card at once. There are no strings to this offer.

We pay shipping charges on every Form. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Mrs. SOPHIA M. BRAUND
160 Green St., Battle Creek, Mich.

3 Years to Pay
for the Sweet-Toned
Meister
Piano
$175
30 Days' Free Trial
We Pay the Freight

You are not asked to deposit or pay or advance a cent in any way until you write us and say that the MEISTER is entirely satisfactory and you wish to keep it. Then these are the terms of sale:

$1 a Week or
$5 a Month

No cash payment down. No interest on payments. No extras of any kind. Piano stool and scarf free.

Sold direct from the maker to you at a guaranteed saving of $100. No dealer's profit for you to pay. Send now for our beautiful Free Catalog which shows eight styles of Meister Pianos. Our resources exceed $4,000,000. We sell more pianos direct to the home than any other concern in the world.

Rothschild & Company,
Dept. 109N Chicago, Illinois

Our Correspondents

A Constant Reader asks: "Will some of the readers tell me how to bleach linen and white cotton after it has been put away and turned yellow? I have enjoyed the recipes so much."

Eva J. S. has a collection of patriotic poems which she will be glad to exchange for others on request. Address here.

The address is wanted of William R. Breeden, who was discharged from the army at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, September, 1911.

Mrs. N. G., Ernestville, Tenn., wishes to hear from teachers. She was a teacher. Is now a farmer's wife and loves flowers and music.

"I have lost a little daughter of thirteen and a precious mother, but still life is sweet to me, for I have four dear children, a good husband, five brothers and five sisters."—Mrs. I. H., Va.

"One of my hobbies is outdoor life, another is going to school and making good use of my time when I go. And another is Sunday school and church work. I am a lover of Sunday school, and I think everybody should go to Sunday school.—A Nature Lover of N. C.

"We have begun temperance meetings here and I hope we can get some people to give up drink."—T. B. W. Va.

Mrs. J. K., Ind., wants to exchange embroidery patterns with Blade readers. Address here.

Beulah Hall, Hersman, Ills., asks for a recipe for sugar candy.

A Nature Lover of Michigan has a correspondent awaiting him here. —M. H.

"When I was a girl," says Mrs. S. F. L., of N. Y., "I took my earnings to subscribe to the Blade for my mother."

A Line a Day

I.

Home and Heaven are two of the best words in the English language. By industry and sobriety earn a home on earth and by faith and works strive to make sure of heaven.—Mrs. L. J. G., Arkansas.

II.

The home should be full of sunshine, made by the kind acts and pleasant words of the inmates.—Mrs. L. J. G.

III.

Father and mother always taught us it was a disgrace to the community for brothers and sisters to quarrel.—"Tot," Tenn.

IV.

It is the sacred duty of all of us to cultivate the best there is in us.—Z. B., Ohio.

V.

Peace is the key to true happiness.—P. Rience, Mich.

VI.

The Peace Page has been a great blessing and help to me.—E. M., Coalton, Ohio.

VII.

Give to the world the best you have and the best will come back to you.—Madeline Bridges.

POST CARD EXCHANGE

Myrtle Benner Arsor, Brush, Colo.
Kenna Long, Frametown, W. Va.
Mary E. Thomas, Pine City N. Y.
Allen Mitchell, High Point, N. C.
Eunice Akins, Coshocton, N. Y.
Ruth Strickler, Stanton, Va.
Tryssia D. Zickifose, Cubana, W. Va.
Ernest Case, Marcus, W. Va.
Alberta Weatherill, Rohrsburg, Pa.
Dorothy Dow Delling, Wolcott, N. Y.
Florence Merrow, Summertown, Tenn.
Edith Morrison, Coalton, Ohio.
Felsia Bee, Box 105, Kanawha, Station, W. Va.
Georgia Gordon, Pana, Pa.

Mrs. N. Graber, of Los Angeles, keeps 63 pet dogs.

Beauty and Brains in Suffrage Movement

MISS GLADYS HINCKLEY

MRS NORA BLATCH DE FOREST

New York city says Miss Inez Mulholland is the most beautiful suffragist in the country. Washington has declared favor of Miss Gladys Hinckley. It was first announced that Miss Mulholland was to appear in the pageant in Washington, March 3, riding a white charger and that she would be the prettiest maiden in the parade. This statement roused the spirit of Washington society. So what did they do but enlist their prettiest available girl, Miss Hinckley, to appear as Joan of Arc, also on a splendid animal and in resplendent costume. Miss Hinckley has lustrous violet eyes and a Grecian profile.

Illiteracy should not bar women from voting, thinks Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest, member of the executive board of the Women's Political Union of New York, and granddaughter of the pioneer suffragist, Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Women should also wear trousers. That is to say, certain Chinese women, whose occupation as coal passers requires them to do so and who have recently had their trousers legislated from their wardrobe. Mrs. de Forest takes issue with Dr. Yamel Kin, in whose opinion Chinese women, being largely illiterate, are justly disqualified from voting. "Millions of Chinese men," points out Mrs. de Forest, "are also illiterate. The fact that a majority of China's women cannot read and write is no reason for preventing all Chinese women from voting."

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

THE NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOR

"Our daily influence is of a good deal more consequence than we know although we may never know upon whom or at what time we are making an impression. At one time we lived in a city where the next door neighbor's dining room window was just a step from ours. In hot weather it was left open which made it almost unavoidable to notice the new neighbors; in a short time I saw they drank liquor and played cards at the dining room window and many oaths came in ours through the silent midnight air. That is all I knew of them. They moved away and directly another family moved next door. The same window was kept open to admit the summer breeze and one evening a faint voice struck my ear. It was so different from the preceding sounds which came from the window I looked in. I saw seated at the supper table, a father, mother and son; the father's head was bowed reverently and I heard these words, "Our Heavenly Father," then I stole away, not wanting to intrude by listening; tears of thanksgiving ran down my cheeks as I lifted my heart to God in prayer for the influence of the next door neighbor.—Madge, Lancaster, Ohio.

BEAUTIFUL HANDS

What useful members of the body are the hands. They can be used in so many ways to bless humanity; the glad hand is the best hand to possess for with it is carried to the homes of distress that which help the sick to recover, that which appeases hunger and which binds up broken hearts. I lean toward the hand that wipes the tears away from sorrowing ones and takes delight in succoring the orphans. God bless the hand that wipes away a single tear. A warm clasp of the hand and a smile on your face is what old people most need. Warmth that makes them feel good and young again. With your glad hand let cheerfulness be its handmaid; look as happy as you know how and keep it up all the time. In extending the glad hand to those who are in distress if possible have in that hand a bouquet of flowers or other little tokens of love and affection.—An Arkansas Hoosier.

A WORD TO TEACHERS

Dear M. G. R's.—Will you admit a young man from the "Old Dominion" into your merry circle? I have been a silent reader of The Blade for more than a year and enjoy reading the letters very much.

I wonder how many of the M. G. R's are teachers? I have taught two seasons. I like teaching, but would rather go to school. I believe that all teachers who are worthy of the name should read a few good books during their vacation. The teachers who are poorly paid and who fail to secure promotion and higher salaries are those who make no effort to advance their education, but who are content to remain in the "old rut." I do not believe that a teacher should use profane language, tobacco, or alcohol. If a man is to teach he should be a model for his pupils."—Harley D., Va.

ACQUAINTANCES

I am well acquainted with "Pearl of Jersey" and also think I know who the "Little Girl of 21" is. I am looking anxiously for the New England Girl's letter, and hopin' she does not have the mumps.—E. C., N. J.

A GLIMPSE OF NEW MEXICO

As I have enjoyed reading the letters printed in the Peace Page, I will write of the country I now live in, the north eastern part of New Mexico. I came here more than six years ago. I live in a valley some 12 miles wide and 25 or 30 miles in length. The main crops are kaffir corn, milo maize and sorghum. Some Indian corn raised, but it is not a sure crop. Melons, pumpkins, squashes grow fine and keep well. I came here to try to recover my health. This is an open country. The Breaks, as they are called by some, the cap rock of the plains south of where I live, are some eight hundred feet higher than this valley, and in the conyons, in these grow some cedar and pine, called pinyon. We get cedar for posts, some for fuel, including the pine. We have much sunshine here. Our altitude is about 4,000 feet. Tucumcari is the name of the county seat. I am three miles from the railroad station and postoffice. I have been in failing health for twelve years. I take three or four papers, and have pleasure in reading good papers and good books. I have been in school for nearl sixty years and have not graduated yet. You will think I have been a very dull boy.—Tuzza Muzza.

ANOTHER SUFFRAGE VIEW

The M. G. R. letters on "Suffrage" have been greatly appreciated by our household. Rarely have I come in touch with so strong and noble appeal as was given by Mrs. W. H. Fogeman, of Va. How live are the words given by her that "Home is the place that lays the foundation of human character." Looking over the pages of history and the Bible especially, one is impressed with these facts:

From creation man and woman have distinctly different spheres, and the the union of these perfect spheres made a perfect "home globe."

These are the foundations of all nations, and in building a future nation we must put the very best in our foundation.

The noblest work a woman ever did was to be a fine, educating, sacrificing loving mother.

The men who have been really great men became so through the influence of women more than any other.—Child Training Crank.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT

From where I live, in Lisbon, Ohio, I get a distant view of the one-time home of the late Marcus A. Hanna. The house has been remodeled in recent years by Mr. Clyde Kenty, a young lawyer of this town, but still shows the same colonial lines. The old family burying ground is near by and after Mr. Hanna moved to Cleveland he left $50 a year for the care of the cemetery, he coming occasionally to visit and order such work as he wished done.—Agnes Swank.

OUR COOK BOOK

Banbury Tarts.—Chop one cup of seeded raisins and 2 oz. citron peel, add one cup of sugar, the rind and juice of one lemon, a pinch of salt and one beaten egg; mix well and place a tablespoon full on rounds of rich pastry. Wet one-half of the edge and fold over. Cut a gash in the top side, brush over with beaten egg and bake like pie, this makes a large batch.—Mary, from New York State.

Orange Pudding.—The first thing grease a pie tin, then slice the yellow insides of three oranges (none of the white skin) in the tin and sprinkle one-half cup of sugar over them and put away for an hour or more. Two cups of sweet milk and one-half cup sugar, two tablespoonfuls butter. Place in double boiler. When it boils add two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, dissolved in cold milk and let it boil and remove from stove and add beaten yolks of two eggs. Pour over orange and use the two whites for frosting, browning lightly. Let cool before serving.—Delicious.

Scotch Cake—One cup light brown sugar, one-fourth cup butter, one cup sour cream, one-third cup boiling water, one square chocolate, one egg, one and one-half cups flour, one teaspoon soda. Dissolve the chocolate in the boiling water. Bake in square loaf pan. Icing for above, one cup light brown sugar, one square chocolate, six tablespons milk. Boil until it forms soft ball in cold water. Flavor with vanila and stir until it thickens, then spread on cake.—Mrs. R. A. S.

Carrot Pie—Have any of the sisters ever tried carrot pies? We are very fond of them. I make them the same as sweet potato or squash pie, except that I do not cook the carrot before putting it in the pie; just grate the carrot.—Mrs G. E. L.

Peaches in England

English folk are shy of buying peaches which they have learned to look upon as a luxury, says Harper's Weekly. That this is so is not to be wondered at, in view of the high prices that the home-grown fruit commands. Hothouse peaches, for example, fetch at retail as much as $3.60 to $6 a dozen, and even the outdoor fruit costs from $1.50 to $2.50 a dozen. On the other hand, consignments from the state of Washington sold at retail in the London market lately at 60 cents a dozen, while Colorado peaches could be bought retail for as little as 3 cents apiece.

American apples have found a market in England, where people ask for them as a matter of course. There seems no reason, therefore, why the imported peach should not become equally popular, as the enjoyment of the fruit will thus be made possible by those who find the home-grown product beyond their means. Its advent also would be welcomed in hotels and restaurants for the preparation of dishes in which the fruit forms part. Another effect would be to prolong the peach season. At present the fall market depends largely on the outdoor fruit, the supply of which is made doubtful by the uncertainty of the climate. American growers, accordingly, see prospects of a good market in England now that people there begin to realize the comparative cheapness of the imported peach.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Marengo Cave.

Dear Blade Boys and Girls—I am a little girl 8 years old. I live on a little farm just a half mile from Marengo, Ind. I guess some of you have heard of the Marengo cave. Thousands of people come here every year to see it. The cave belonged to my Great Grandfather Stewart, but after his death it was sold and is run now by a company.

Crystal Palace, in the cave, is considered by all tourists the most beautiful of any natural underground room that has ever been discovered. This palace is about 20 feet wide, 40 feet high and 200 feet long. The cave will range, in size, from 10 to 75 feet wide and from 8 to 40 feet high. The visitor would travel in visiting this cave, with its tributaries, about 3½ miles.—Nettie M. Stewart, Marengo, Ind.

A Youthful Auntie.

I read in the paper some time ago about a girl 13 years old being aunt to 11 children, and a girl 11 years old being aunt to 13 children. I am only 10 years old and am aunt to 38 children. What do you think of that? I have seven sisters and three brothers married and I have two sisters and one brother single, which makes 14, and we are all living, and my parents are both living, too.—Rhoda Dail Leigh, of West Virginia.

An Adventure.

Dear Blade Boys and Girls—I will tell you all about the walk Mollie and myself took the other day. We got permission from mamma to take a trip to the country. We started from home right after dinner and after we had gone about a mile, we came to a beautiful forest. There was a road that led through it and we said we would follow it and see where it went to. After we had gone about two miles we came to a little log house and when we went up to it we saw it was empty and we took possession of it for that afternoon. We cleaned off the yard and fixed things all up around there, then we fastened the doors good and left it. We went on till we came to a creek at the end of the forest and there Mollie started to wade when she came to a deep place and she went heels over head right into it. It frightened me, but she was a good swimmer and as soon as she reached the bank she got out, for the water was cold and she was about to freeze. We started for home then as fast as we could go and just arrived before dark.—Gracie Luttrell, Tennessee.

The Partridge and the Hen.

Dear Boys and Girls of The Blade—I live near the woods. One day I found a partridge nest, right near our house. Every day I used to go to the woods and watch the heap of eggs grow more and more. But one day I saw that one of our old Black Minorca hens was laying in the partridge nest. Each day we took the hen's eggs out of the nest. At last when the partridge was ready to sit she found the hen on the nest. Then the hen and the partridge had a fight and the ground was covered with hen's feathers; so, I guess, the partridge licked the hen, for the hen did not lay any more in the nest. Then the partridge went to sitting and hatched out 13 little partridges as cute as could be. Mamma was sorry that we did not leave the hen's eggs in the nest and see what kind of wild chickens they would have been.—Lovern Shore, Sherman, N. Y.

SHORT AND SWEET

Elsie Vonburg, of Nebraska, is eleven years old and loves to walk a mile to school every day.

Rosa and C. C. Carter are little Blade readers who live in Virginia. Their home is on top of a little hill, and a creek runs around the bottom of the hill, and that leads to a river about a half mile away, and in summer they have long boat rides.

I have been in a good many states, nearly all between Michigan and the Pacific coast. I could tell you lots about the oranges, mountains, oceans, also sugar cane and cotton, but it would take too much space.—Gladys Douglas, New Lathrop, Mich.

Wilda Muriel Roberts, I can beat you farming. I helped to make all the hay, worked out in the field like a man, hoed corn, potatoes and picked potatoes; yes, and husked corn. So you see I was pretty busy.—Evelyn Herwig, Penn.

This Will Stop Your Cough in a Hurry

Save $2 by Making This Cough Syrup at Home.

This recipe makes a pint of better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for $2.50. A few doses usually conquer the most obstinate cough—stops even whooping cough quickly. Simple as it is, no better remedy can be had at any price.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle; then add the Sugar Syrup. It has a pleasant taste and lasts a family a long time. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

You can feel this take hold of a cough in a way that means business. Has a good tonic effect, braces up the appetite, and is slightly laxative, too, which is helpful. A handy remedy for hoarseness, croup, bronchitis, asthma and all throat and lung troubles.

The effect of pine on the membranes is well known. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norwegian white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and all the natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

The Pinex and Sugar Syrup recipe has attained great popularity throughout the United States and Canada. It has often been imitated, though never successfully.

A guranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 242 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

POETS' CORNER

LASCA

By Frank Desprez.

I want free life, and I want fresh air,
And I sigh for the canter after the cattle,
The crack of the whips like shots in a bottle,
The medley of horns and hoofs and heads
That wars and wrangles and scatters and spreads,
The green beneath and the blue above,
And dash and danger, and life and love.

And Lasca!
Lasca used to ride
On a mouse-gray mustang close to my side,
With blue serape and bright-belled spur;
I laughed with joy as I looked at her!
Little knew she of books or of creeds;
An Ave Maria sufficed her needs;
Little she cared save to be by my side,
To ride with me, and ever to ride,
From San Saba's shore to Lavaca's tide.
She was as bold as the billows that beat,
She was as wild as the breezes that blow;
From her little head to her little feet
She was swayed in her suppleness to and fro
By each gust of passion; a sapling pine,
That grows on the edge of a Kansas bluff,
And wars with the wind when the weather is rough,
Is like this Lasca, this love of mine.
She would hunger that I might eat,
Would take the bitter and leave me the sweet;
But once, when I made her jealous, for fun,
At something I'd whispered or looked, or done,
One Sunday, in San Antonio,
To a glorious girl on the Alamo,
She drew from her garter a dear little dagger,
And sting of a wasp!—it made me stagger!
An inch to the left, or an inch to the right,
And I shouldn't be maundering here tonight;
But she sobbed, and sobbing, so swiftly bound
Her torn reboso about the wound,
That I quite forgave her. Scratches don't count
In Texas, down by the Rio Grande.

Her eye was brown—a deep, deep brown;
Her hair was darker than her eye;
And something in her smile and frown,
Curled crimson lip and instep high,
Showed that there ran in each blue vein,
Mixed with the milder Aztec strain,
The vigorous vintage of old Spain.
She was alive in every limb
With feeling, to the finger tips;
And when the sun is like a fire,
And sky one shining, soft sapphire
One does not drink in little sips.

• • • • • •

The air was heavy, the night was hot,
I sat by her side, and forgot—forgot;
Forgot the herd that were taking their rest,
Forgot that the air was close, oppressed,
That the Texas norther comes sudden and so
In the dead of night or the blaze of noon;
That, once let the herd at its breath take fright,
Nothing on earth can stop the flight;
And woe to the rider and woes to the steed
Who falls in front of their mad stampede!

• • • • •

Was that thunder? I grasped the cord
Of my swift mustang without a word.
I sprang to the saddle, and she close behind,
Away! on a hot chase down the wind!
But never was fox hunt half so hard,
And never was speed so little spared;
For we rode for our lives. You shall hear how we fared
In Texas, down by the Rio Grande.

The mustang flew, and we urged him on;
There was one chance left, and you have but one—
Halt; jump to ground and shoot your horse;
Crouch under his carcas and take your chance
And if the steers in their frantic course
Don't batter you both to pieces at once,
You may thank your star; if not, goodby
To the quickening kiss and the long-drawn sigh,
And the open air and the open sky,
In Texas, down by the Rio Grande.

The cattle gained on us, and, just as I felt
For my old six-shooter behind in my belt
Down came the mustang, and down came we,
Clinging together, and—what was the rest?
A body that spread itself on my breast.
Two arms that shielded my dizzy head,
Two lips that hard on my lips were prest;
Then came thunder in my ears,
As over us surged the sea of steers,
Blows that beat blood into my eyes,
And when I could rise—
Lasca was dead!

I gouged out a grave a few feet deep,
And there in Earth's arms I laid her to sleep;
And there she is lying, and no one knows,
And the summer shines and the winter snows;
For many a day the flowers have spread
A pall of petals over her head.
And the little gray hawk hangs aloft in the air,
And the sly coyote trots here and there,
And the black snake glides and glitters and slides
Into a rift in a cottonwood tree;
And the buzzard sails on,
And comes, and is gone.
Stately and still, like a ship at sea,
And I wonder why I do not care
For the things that are, like the things that were.
Does half my heart lie buried there,
In Texas, down by the Rio Grande?

MIZPAH

"The Lord watch between me and thee, when we are absent one from another."—Gen. 31:49.

Go thou thy way and I go mine,
Apart yet not afar;
Only a thin vail hangs between
The pathway where we are.
And "God keep watch 'tween thee and me."
This is my prayer;
He looks thy way, He looketh mine,
And keeps us near.

I know not where thy road may lie,
Or which way mine will be;
If mine will lead through parching sands,
And thine beside the sea;
Yet, "God keep watch 'tween thee and me."
So never fear
He holds thy hand, He claspeth mine
And keeps us near.

Should wealth and fame perchance be thine
And my lot lowly be,
Or you be sad and sorrowful
And glory be for me,
Yet God keep watch 'tween thee and me;
Both be His care;
One arm 'round thee, and one 'round me
Will keep us near.

I sigh sometimes to see thy face,
But since this may not be,
I'll leave thee to the care of Him
Who cares for thee and me:
"I'll keep thee both beneath my wings,"
This comfort's dear:
One wing o'er thee and one o'er me,
So we are near.

And though our paths be separate,
And thy way is not mine,
Yet coming to the mercy seat,
My soul will meet with thine:
And "God keep watch 'tween thee and me."
I'll whisper there,
He blesseth thee, He blesseth me,
And we are near.

MAID OF ATHENS

Maid of Athens, ere we part,
Give, O, give me back my heart!
Or since that has left my breast,
Keep it now and take the rest!
Hear my vow before I go:
My life, I love thee.
My dearest life, I love thee;
My life, I love but thee.

By those tresses unconfined,
Wooed by each Egean wind;
By those lips whose jetty fringe
Kiss thy soft cheek's blooming tinge,
By those wild eyes like the roe,
Hear my vow before I go:
My life, I love thee.
My dearest life, I love thee;
My life I love but thee.

Maid of Athens, I am gone:
Think of me, sweet, when alone;
Though I fly to Istambol,
Athens holds my heart and soul.
Can I cease to love thee? No!
My life, my soul, I love thee.
—Lord Byron.

After Long Suffering

Women Are Constantly Being Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Worth mountains of gold," says one woman. Another says, "I would not give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all the other medicines for women in the world." Still another writes, "I should like to have the merits of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound thrown on the sky with a searchlight so that all suffering women could read and be convinced that there *is* a remedy for their ills."

We could fill a newspaper ten times the size of this with such quotations taken from the letters we have received from grateful women whose health has been restored and suffering banished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Why has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound accomplished such a universal success? Why has it lived and thrived and kept on doing its glorious work among the sick women of the world for more than 30 years?

Simply and surely because of its sterling worth. The reason no other medicine has ever approached its success is plainly and simply because there is no other medicine so good for women's ills.

Here are two letters that just came to the writer's desk—only two of thousands, but both tell a comforting story to every suffering woman who will read them—and be guided by them.

FROM MRS. D. H. BROWN.

Iola, Kansas.—"During the Change of Life I was sick for two years. Before I took your medicine I could not bear the weight of my clothes and was bloated very badly. I doctored with three doctors but they did me no good. They said nature must have its way. My sister advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I purchased a bottle. Before it was gone the bloating left me and I was not so sore. I continued taking it until I had taken 12 bottles. Now I am stronger than I have been for years and can do all my work, even the washing. Your medicine is worth its weight in gold. I cannot praise it enough. If more women would take your medicine there would be more healthy women. You may use this letter for the good of others."—Mrs. D. H. Brown, 809 North Walnut Street, Iola, Kan.

MRS. WILLIAMS SAYS:

Elkhart, Ind.—"I suffered for 14 years from organic inflammation, female weakness, pain and irregularities. The pains in my sides were increased by walking or standing on my feet and I had such awful bearing down feelings, was depressed in spirits and became thin and pale with dull, heavy eyes. I had six doctors from whom I received only temporary relief. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial and also the Sanative Wash. I have now used the remedies for four months and cannot express my thanks for what they have done for me.—Mrs. Sadie Williams, 455 James Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE

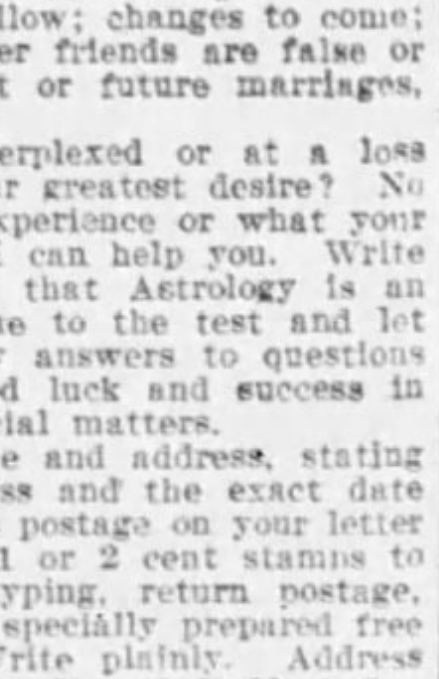
Past, Present and Future Clearly Revealed.

Such Wonderful Revelations Have Never Been Made Before. They Will Surprise, Mystify and Help You.

To prove the accuracy and value of true Psychometric Astrology, I will send you free a typewritten Test reading of your life as revealed by the stars above. I will open your eyes by telling you Secret Facts known only to yourself. I will make for you wonderful revelations of past, present and future. I will convince you that Astrology is real, when honestly understood; that it will point the way to success in business, love, health, wealth and marriage. It will tell what profession to follow; changes to come; mistakes to avoid; whether friends are false or true; questions of present or future marriages, divorces, friendships, etc.

Are you in trouble, perplexed or at a loss what to do to secure your greatest desire? No matter what your past experience or what your present trouble may be, I can help you. Write to me and be convinced that Astrology is an accurate Science. Put me to the test and let me prove it to you. My answers to questions and my advice bring good luck and success in love, courtship and financial matters.

Send me your full name and address, stating whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss and the exact date of your birth; put 2 cents postage on your letter and enclose 10 cents in 1 or 2 cent stamps to cover part expenses of typing, return postage, etc., and I will send you specially prepared free test reading at once. Write plainly. Address Prof. Raleigh, Suite 202-A, No. 47 Bedford St., London, W. C., England.



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I make this marvelous offer, a Complete Method of Bust Development FREE, to introduce my new scientific French "More Beauty" System. Not a so-called trial treatment, but a method never before offered for less than $5.00. Everything necessary—you need not spend another cent. Read and compare

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with any you ever saw. Act quickly, for I shall probably have to withdraw this remarkable offer. Don't wait to ask questions—there's no more to tell—act NOW WHILE the offer is good. Write your name and address plainly, pin the coupon to it, and get the WHOLE METHOD *in Plain Wrapper, Sealed and Prepaid Now!*

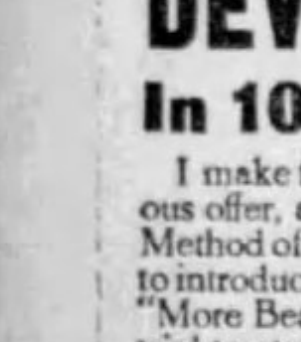
MADAME WILLIAMS:—Send me FREE and prepaid a complete method for bust development. I enclose 25 cents to help pay advertising and forwarding expenses. If it fails you will return the quarter.

MADAM WILLIAMS, G-T Sanative Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ASTHMA

Remedy sent to any sufferer. If it cures send $1. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today. W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio ave., Sidney, O.

VARICOSE VEINS, BAD LEGS, ETC. are completely cured with inexpensive home treatment. It absolutely removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W.F.YOUNG,P.D.F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.



CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.

Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

UNCLE SAM PLANS TO HAVE MORE CASH AROUND

Washington, Feb. 1.—The United States treasury today revolutionized its business system and placed the ordinary fiscal transactions of the federal government on a modern basis. The change, it is declared, will prevent in large measure the temporary tying up in the vaults of the sub-treasuries of a large amount of money available for circulation without increasing the deposits of the government in the banks.

Beginning today the daily government receipts from customs, internal revenue and other sources will be placed with the national bank depositaries to the credit of the treasurer of the United States. All checks of government disbursing officers will be drawn on the treasurer and will be payable at any sub-treasury or national bank depositary in any part of the country. A national bank depositary paying one of these checks may immediately reimburse its specified government account from daily receipts of customs or internal revenue deposited with it and forward to the nearest sub-treasury only the remainder of the receipts. This extends the clearing house principle to the government business system.

Heretofore all receipts in the shape of checks for customs duties or internal revenue taxes have been forwarded to the sub-treasuries for conversion into actual cash. This process, which it is said, drew money into the treasury unnecessarily, for a limited time at least will now be avoided. Also, it is declared, the change will obviate the payment by pensioners and others of exchange on government checks.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

RADIUM

Will you please give a description of radium in the Question Bureau?—J. A. L., Port Allegany, Pa.

Radium is a metal, and while it is never prepared in metallic form, it readily could be so produced, although only at a great loss, involving perhaps, thousands of dollars, but it would not last in this form, being very unstable, and, like sodium, immediately oxidized and destroyed. In the form of a chloride or a bromide, in which forms it is usually prepared, it lasts indefinitely without any apparent physical or chemical change. Radium was discovered in 1898 at Paris by Prof. Pierre Curie, now deceased, and Mme. Sklodowska Curie, in collaboration with M. Bemont.

OZARK MOUNTAINS

Please give a sketch of the Ozark mountains.—F. B. D., Canton, Ill.

The Ozark mountains are a plateau region from 12,000 to 18,000 feet above sea level. They extend with gradual upliftings from the southern part of Illinois into Missouri, then sloping down enter Arkansas and Indian territory and then extend into Kansas. The highest point in Pilot Knob, in Iron county, Missouri. The hills are in separate peaks or knobs, and not in continuous ridges. The Ozark mountains belong with the oldest mountains in the world, and denudation is slowly removing the last remnants of once lofty mountains. On the southern slope are large forests.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Kindly give a biography of Andrew Carnegie.—A. S., Lisbon, N. Y.

Andrew Carnegie, American ironmaster, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born in Dumfermline, Scotland, November 5, 1837. He began life without much money. He is a multimillionaire now. He built up his immense fortune through steady labor. His father owned a small hand loom business, but was forced to quit when steam began to be used. The Carnegies then emigrated to the United States and settled in Allegheny City, where young Carnegie found work as a bobbin boy in one of the factories with the salary of 20 cents per day. He became a telegraph messenger and soon worked himself up to the superintendency of the western division of the Pennsylvania railroad. He shrewdly invested some borrowed money that paid good dividends. During the war Carnegie controlled the eastern military roads and telegraph lines as Colonel Scott, the vice president of the road, was appointed assistant secretary of war. In 1862 he organized the Keystone Bridge Works, which built the first iron bridge across the Ohio. In order to increase the profits he had the Union Iron Mills erected so that they could furnish this iron. Plant after plant was added until they became one of the chief industrial factors in the entire busisess world in this, its greatest age. In 1888 he obtained controlling interest of his foremost rival, the Homestead Steel Works, and in seven other immense establishments centered around Pittsburg. In 1899 he consolidated these into one giant structure, the Carnegie Steel Co., and in 1901 Carnegie retired from business life, transferring his company at a valuation of $500,000,000 to be merged into one still vaster, the United States Steel corporation, formed by J. Pierpont Morgan. Carnegie's United States residence is in New York; his summer establishment at Skibo castle, in the extreme north of Scotland. Mr. Carnegie has given a large part of his fortune to found libraries and schools. He is also known as an author, having written several books.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

What was General O. O. Howard's part in the battle of Gettysburg?—G. W. T., Twelve Mile, Ind.

In the spring of 1863, General Howard succeeded General Sigel as commander of the 11th army corps, which he led during the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. General Howard's corps did good service during the three days' fight at Gettysburg, securing, the first day, the final battle ground, Cemetery Ridge, for which he was thanked by congress.

NO NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

What are the national holidays, if any?—H. B. H., West Salem, O.

There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. In its second session the 54rd congress passed an act making Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and with this exception there is no statute on the subject of national holidays. The proclamation of the President designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and in the territories. The different state legislatures, however, have passed acts making legal holidays in their own states.

YELLOWSTONE PARK

I would like to have you give an account of Yellowstone National Park in The Blade.—West, W. Va.

The Yellowstone Park is a national reserve, intended as a general pleasure ground and game preserve, chiefly in the northwest part of Wyoming, with narrow adjacent strips in Montana and Idaho. It covers a surface, as the park proper, about 62 miles in length from north to south and 54 miles in width, with an area of 3,500 square miles. To this region, as originally circumscribed, a forest preserve of some 2,000 square miles has been added on the east and on the south, giving a full area to the park of something over 5,500 square miles. The Yellowstone Park, in the manifold type of scenery it presents, and in its exposition of rare geological and physical phenomena, stands alone among the curiosities of nature. It contains profound canons and lofty waterfalls, vast sheets of superimposed lava, lofty volcanic cones (all extinct), thousands of hotsprings and 100 or more active geysers. Its general surface is a broken lava plateau, elevated about 8,000 feet above sea level and surrounded by mountain ridges and buttresses. Among the prominent mountain summits (nearly all of volcanic origin) are Electric park in the northwest (11,115 feet), Mount Washburn in the north (10,345 feet), Cathedral peak (10,700 feet), Mount Schurz (10,900) feet, Mount Langford (10,780 feet-, Mount Doan (10,716 feet), Mount Stevenson (10,420 feet), in the east and east-center; Mount Sheridan (10,335 feet), in the south, and Mount Holmes (10,528 feet), in the Gallotin range of the northwest. A portion of the "continental divide" lies on the southwest part. The region is drained by the Yellowstone river, which enters from the southwest, traverses the Yellowstne lake, and passes out from the park in the central portion of the northern boundary after a turbulent course through deep and wildly romantic canons. Among the more notable locations and objects in the preserve are the Fall of the Yellowstone, the Mammoth Hot Springs in the north with their striking terraces and basins of exquisitely colored deposits and waters, covering an area of nearly 200 acres. In these basins is the finest exhibition of geyser phenomena to be found on the globe Among the individual geysers may be mentioned Old Faithful with a jet from 125 to 150 feet in height. Much of the larger part of the park is densely forested, and in its recesses numerous forms of game abound—elk, deer, bear, buffalo, cougar, etc.

DRY CELLS

Will you please tell something about dry cells and a formula for making them.—. W. G., Hesperia, Mich.

Dry cells are not really dry except in the sense that they do not contain any free liquid which would be likely to run if the cell was inverted. They contain electrodes of carbon and zinc, the space between which is filled with a paste that acts as a depolarizer. There are many different compositions recommended for this paste, among which the following is said to give excellent results: Charcoal, three parts; graphite, one part; peroxide of manganese, three parts; slaked lime, one part; "white arsenic" (arsenic trioxide), one part; a mixture of glucose and starch, one part. These quantities are all measured by weight. They are mixed while dry, and then worked into a smooth paste with equal parts of a saturated solution of sal ammoniac and a similar solution of common salt, to which one-tenth (by volume) of a saturated solution of sal ammon-sublimate and one-tenth (also by volume) of hydrochloric acid have been added. Dry batteries are not intended for continuous service, but for the production of transient currents, at considerable intervals.

THE DARK AGES

Kindly give an account of the period called the dark ages.—J. K., Johnon City, Tenn.

The dark ages is a term applied in its widest sense to that period of intellectual depression in the history of Europe from the establishment of the barbarian supremacy in the fifth century to the revival of learning about the middle of the fifteenth, thus the middle ages. The last of the ancient authors was Bothius, after whose death about 524, the decline of literature became very rapid. The darkest period of Europe generally was about the seventh century. The earliest sign of revival, however, was seen in Ireland as far back as the sixth. In the tenth England and Italy were in a deplorable condition of barbarism, while in France and Germany there was more or less culture, which increased considerably during the eleventh century. The comparative prosperity of scholastic learning in the eleventh and twelfth centuries was followed by a relapse in taste and classical knowledge, which lasted through the thirteenth and fourteenth.

TO METER READERS

I would like to learn through the Bureau how meters are read.—C. E. T., Little Birch, West Va.

Gas and water meters are both read the same way. Each meter has a face upon which are five or six little circles with numbers and a pointer for each circle. The numbers over the circle indicate the amount of one revolution of the pointers. The circles run from the million foot to the one foot circle, the latter being used for detecting leaks and for testing the flow of the gas. The usual method of reading is as follows: Disregard the one foot circle. Commence with the ten foot circle and read each higher one consecutively, putting down the figures in the same order, always taking the lower of the two figures between which the pointer stands. When the pointer is so near a figure as to apparently indicate it exactly, refer to the next lower circle, and if that pointer has passed the "O" the figure indicated is correct; otherwise, take the next lower. For example, the reading of the "10" circle might be 4; of the "100" circle, 3; the "1,000" circle, 9; the "10,000" circle, 6; the "100,000" circle, 8; and the "1,000,000" circle, 5, thus making the correct reading 586,934 cubic feet.

ST. PATRICK

Please give a sketch of the life of St. Patrick.—J. J. W., Allegan, Mich.

Scotland, England, France and Wales have each claimed to be the birthplace of St. Patrick. He came of a patrician family and was born about the year 372. When only 16 years old he was carried off by pirates, who sold him into slavery in Ireland. He remained in Ireland seven years, escaped from captivity, and, after many adventures on the continent, he was successively ordained deacon, priest and bishop. Once more he returned to Ireland to preach the gospel to its heathen inhabitants. The greatest of St. Patrick's miracles was that of driving the venomous reptiles out of Ireland and rendering the Irish soil forever after so obnoxious to the serpent race that they instantaneously die on touching it. Colgan seriously relates that St. Patrick accomplished this feat by beating a drum which he struck with such fervor that he knocked a hole in it, thereby endangering the success of the miracle. But, an angel appearing, mended the drum and the patched instrument was long exhibited as a holy relic. In the Gaelic mountains there is a lake called Lough Dilveen, and it is said that St. Patrick, when banishing the snakes and toads from Ireland, chained a monster serpent, telling him to remain there until Monday. The serpent every Monday morning calls out in Irish: "It is a long Monday, Patrick." This is firmly believed by the lower orders who live in the neighborhood of the lough.

St. Patrick is said to have died on the 17th of March, 493, in the one hundred and twenty-first year of his age. St. Patrick's day is celebrated on the 17th of March. The shamrock is almost universally worn in the hat all over Ireland on St. Patrick's day. The popular notion is that when St. Patrick was preaching the doctrine of the Trinity to the pagan Irish he used the plant, bearing three leaves upon one stem, as a symbol or illustration of the great mystery.

THE EGYPTIAN OBELISK

Will you kindly publish a short account of the Egyptian Obelisks, one of which is now in New York?—F. S., Tremont, Ill.

The two Egyptian obelisks formerly at Alexandria, but now at London and New York, were erected at Alexandria about seven years after the death of Cleopatra in 30 B. C. They were originally erected by the Egyptian king, Thothmes III., in front of the portico of the temple of Heliopolis, the On of the Scriptures and the place where Moses was born and brought up. Why they are called Cleopatra's needles is not known, but it is supposed that they had been removed by her order sometime before they were set up on their second site, or that their removal was the carrying out of an intention formed by Cleopatra. Both obelisks are inscribed with hieroglyphs, engraved to a depth of several inches.

The hieroglyphs are inscribed in vertical columns, which are read from the top downward. In each case the middle column is in honor of Thothmes, by whom the obelisks were first erected and side columns in honor of Rameses II., who reigned 200 years after Thothmes. On each side of the small pyramidal top of the obelisk is a bas-relief representing the sun-god, protector of the city of Heliopolis, receiving gifts from Thothmes.

KID GLOVES

Kindly give some information concerning kid gloves.—J. E. S., Parkplace, Oregon.

The skins for the manufacturing of kid gloves is obtained from the young goat or kid. They are treated with a preparation consisting of flour, yellow of egg, and alum. They are subjected to a special method of tanning and under the influence of heat are made very soft and pliable. When the skins are received at the factory they are thoroughly soaked to open out the texture and prepare them for the removal of the hair. Then the skins are placed in vats of lime water for two or three weeks, which loosens the hair, which is then removed. With the preparation of kid leather, alum is the astringent curative agent, and is combined with eggs, flour and salt into what is called a custard, whose purpose is to secure elasticity and to preserve the beautiful texture which makes kid leather superior to all others. A proper quantity of the custard and the skins are then thrown together in a dash wheel, where the pores of the skins are opened and the custard freely absorbed. This having progressed satisfactorily, the skins are folded together with the fleshy side outward and dried by a gentle heat. They are now cured, but are still hard and tough. A process is now resorted to which makes the skins soft, pliable, and of even texture, removing the superfluous chemicals with which they have become charged, and the stiffness by manipulating the fibers. The operation of transforming the skin into leather is now finished, but age is necessary to secure perfect softness. The skins are therefore laid away to let the slow chemical operation going on within them be completed, after which the skins are ready for manufacturing.

MISCELLANEOUS

E. W. M., Chinquapin, N. C.—Modern chronology of Christian nations dates from the birth of Christ and the centuries are numbered according to their order, either before or after that date.

L. H., Coldwater, Mich.—Please give the full name of the man whose biography you wish.

D. T., East Liverpool, O.—We know of no members of the Patti family of singers, except Adelina Patti and her sister, Carlotta, and they are Italians.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, January 27.

SENATE—The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was sent to conference, with instructions to the conferees to insist upon the senate amendments extending the life of the commerce court to June 30. The Lever agricultural extension bill was considered, but no conclusion reached. The judiciary committee ordered a favorable report on the Norris bill, already passed by the house, authorizing the government to seize imported merchandise controlled by a trust violating the Sherman law. An appropriation of $50,000 for the Pan-American Scientific Congress to be held in Washington was urged before the committee on foreign relations. The immigration bill was sent to conference for the third time. The inaugural permit resolution was passed without dissent. The Swanton resolution naming a committee of senators to attend the unveiling of the Jefferson memorial at St. Louis was agreed to. The electoral vote of every state but Arizona was received, yesterday being the last day allowed under the law.

HOUSE—The house met at noon and considered District of Columbia legislation. The ways and means committee began a hearing on the proposed revision of the woolen schedule of the tariff. A resolution was introduced by Representative Berger providing for an investigation of the garment-making industry. President Preston, of the United Fruit Co., was a witness before the shipping trust investigating committee. Delegate Quezon made a speech in which he denied that Aguinaldo and other Filipino leaders were inciting revolution in the Philippines. Representative Calloway (Democrat) declared his opposition to all items of the rivers and harbors appropriations bill except those to continue existing projects. He declared that waterways as a means of transportation have "played out." Consideration of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill was resumed. A further conference with the senate was agreed to on the immigration bill. Sam M. Taylor, successor of Governor J. T. Robinson of Arkansas, was sworn in as a member. Senator Root, before the foreign affairs committee, urged an appropriation of $50,000 to enable the United States to participate in the Pan-American Scientific Congress to be held here in October.

Tuesday, January 28.

SENATE—The bill was passed creating a new division of the western judicial district of Texas for court at Pecos. The joint committee to investigate railway mail pay began its inquiry. The Republicans at a caucus decided to force executive sessions to consider pending nominations. Practically the entire day was spent in executive session, with no action on any nomination owing to a Democratic filibuster.

HOUSE—The house convened at noon and began consideration of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, which was passed. It carries $40,800,000. W. T. Creasy, master of the Pennsylvania State grange, opposed the national monetary commission's plan of currency reform before the currency reform committee. The ways and means committee concluded hearings on the woolen schedule of the tariff. The commerce committee was urged by state railroad commissioners to secure the passage of Kenyon bill for uniform freight classification. The shipping trust investigating committee heard testimony on the "Baltic pool." New York representatives before the foreign affairs committee opposed a bill to place Niagara Falls power under the secretary of war. Representative Jones, of Virginia, in a speech, declared that American administration in the Philippines was tyrannical and oppressive. Chairman Pujo, of the money trust committee, began an analysis of the testimony in preparation of his report. Representative Rothermel was chosen a member of the appropriations committee. Representative Ferris was made chairman of the public lands committee.

Wednesday, January 29.

SENATE—After an all-day debate the Page vocational bill was substituted for the Lever agricultural extension bill and passed. A motion to go into executive session was rejected by a tie vote of 31 to 31. A hearing will be held by the district committee tomorrow morning on the La Follette bill to regulate hours of labor of children and women in the District. The resolution was adopted extending the scope of the campaign contributions committee to the regular election of 1912. Under a unanimous consent agreement of the senate the vote will be taken today on the Works resolution to amend the constitution providing for a six-year presidential term with ineligibility for re-election. Senator Johnston made a favorable report on the bill to encourage rifle practice and promote a patriotic spirit among citizens and American youth.

HOUSE—The house convened at noon and began debate on the Lincoln memorial resolution. The resolution was passed, after a spirited discussion, by an overwhelming vote. The ways and means committee considered the sundries schedule of the tariff. The currency reform committee continued its hearings. The McGuire bill to appropriate $2,200,000 for buildings on state fair grounds was rejected by the agriculture committee. E. M. Bull continued his testimony before the shipping trust committee. The judiciary committee voted to act finally upon the workmen's compensation bill next Saturday, and on all interstate liquor shipment bills the following Wednesday. Railroad interests before the interstate commerce committee objected to the Kenyon uniform freight classification bill. The District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying $11,221,964, was reported. Representative Humphrey, of Washington, introduced a bill to tax American goods when they are exported, as well as taxing imports.

Thursday, January 30.

SENATE.—Debate began on the Works resolution submitting an amendment to the constitution for a six-year presidential term with ineligibility for re-election. Senator Bristow's plan to recall the President was rejected by a vote of 58 to 10. Senator Bacon's amendment for a four-year term with ineligibility for re-election was defeated by a vote of 42 to 25. Many amendments were proposed and the effort will be made to finally dispose of the resolution today. Manufacturers urged the committee on manufactures to amend the "net weight bill" so as to permit reasonable variations. Senator Owen gave notice that upon the conclusion of consideration of the pending business he would call up the bill to create a public health department.

HOUSE.—The house convened at noon and resumed consideration of the fortifications bill, which was passed. The District appropriation bill was taken up for consideration. The sundries schedule was again the subject of a tariff revision hearing before the ways and means committee. The conference report on the immigration bill was adopted. Representative Levy introduced a joint resolution to make "The Star Spangled Banner" the official national anthem. In a speech Representative Roddenbery made a virulent attack on miscegenation. The contest of Thomas E. Kinney for the seat of L. C. Dyer, of the twelfth Missouri district, was rejected.

Friday, January 31.

SENATE—The entire day was again spent considering the Works resolution, to amend the Constitution to provide for a six-year presidential term. Senator Owen's amendment to provide for presidential primaries and election of presidents and vice presidents by popular vote, was defeated by 35 to 32. The interstate commerce committee considered, and Monday next will order a favorable report on the La Follette physical valuation bill.

HOUSE—The house convened at noon and considered consideration of the District appropriation bill. The free list was the subject of a ways and means tariff revision hearing. An appeal was made by 400 women to the congress elections committee for the passage of a bill to give women the right to vote for representatives in congress. Transatlantic traffic subjects occupied the attention of the merchant marine committee hearing in its shipping pool investigation. Represenetatives of commercial travelers urged the passage of the Peters bill, requiring railroads to issue interchangeable mileage books. The committee on agriculture reported favorably a senate bill for the protection of migratory and insectivrous birds.

Saturday, February 1.

SENATE—Passed Works resolution for constitutional amendment to provide single six-year presidential term. Elections committee considered election of Senators Watson and Chilton, of West Virginia with view to investigaton. Adopted conference report on immigration bill which now goes to president for signature. La Follette eight-hour bill for women workers taken up in committee.

HOUSE—Continued debate on District of Columbia appropriation bill. Merchant marine committee continued shipping trust investigation, probing into Pacific-Central American traffic. Tariff revision hearings were concluded by ways and means committee which now begins executive meetings to frame bill. Representative Edwards introduced bill to designate civil war as "war between the states."

Don't fail to read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.

HONOR TAFT WITH A MEDAL

New York, Jan. 31.—President Taft, "in recognition of his notable efforts in behalf of universal peace," will be presented with a gold medal at a peace testimonial and dinner to be held in his honor here February 22 by the American Peace and Arbitration League.

Thirty-three peace and civic organizations throughout the country will join in honoring the President. Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, will present the medal on behalf of the National Institute of Social Sciences.

FROM STAGE TO PRIESTHOOD

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1.—It became known here yesterday that Michael J. Byrne, former actor, one of the Byrne brothers of Eight Bells fame, will be ordained a Catholic priest in June at St. Francis' Academy, Loretta, Ia. Confirmation of the fact was obtained from Dr. John F. Byrne, a son of the actor, who lives here.

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AWFUL AWFUL ITCH

FREE TRIAL of my MILD, Soothing Guaranteed Treatment SENT ON REQUEST.

If you have Eczema, also called Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk Crust, Weeping Skin, etc., and will write me today. I will send you a free trial of my Wonderful Treatment that will stop the itching and should cure to stay. Besides this I will send you, free and postpaid, the most perfect book that was ever printed on Eczema, (145 pages.)

Eczema can be cured to stay, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say, C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember, I make this broad statement after putting twelve years of my life on this one disease and handling in the meantime nearly a half million cases of this dreadful disease. Now I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will but send for a **Free Trial** of my mild, soothing treatment you will be more convinced in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time, tell you what my treatment will do for you. If you are disgusted and discouraged I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims.

Thousands of patients all over the country will gladly testify that I have cured them of Eczema and I believe I can do the same for you, if you will but give me a chance. By writing me today you will enjoy more real comfort than you ever thought this world holds for you. Why not send for free trial, treatment now?

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, Eczema Specialist
479 Court Block, Sedalia, Missouri
Reference: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Missouri.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

Throw Away Your Eyeglasses

HOW TO SAVE THE EYES IS THE TITLE OF A

FREE BOOK

SIMPLE HOME TREATMENT DOES IT

At last the good news can be published. It is predicted that within a few years eyeglasses and spectacles will be so scarce that they will be regarded as curiosities.

Throughout the civilized world there has, for several years been a recognized movement by educated medical men, particularly eye experts, toward treating sore, weak or strained eyes rationally. The old way was to fit a pair of glasses as soon as the eyes were found to be strained. These glasses were nothing better than crutches. They never overcame the trouble, but merely gave a little relief while being worn, and they made the eyes gradually weaker. Every wearer of eyeglasses knows that he might as well expect to cure rheumatism by leaning upon a walking stick!

The great masses of sufferers from eye-strain and other curable optic disorders have been misled by those who were making fortunes out of eyeglasses and spectacles.

Save Your Eyes—Get Rid of Glasses.

Dr. John L. Corish an able New York physician of long experience, has come forward with the edict that eyeglasses must go. Intelligent people everywhere are indorsing him. The Doctor says the ancients never disfigured their facial beauty with goggles. They employed certain methods which have recently been brought to the light of modern science. Dr. Corish has written a marvelous book entitled "How to Save the Eyes," which tells how they may be benefited, in many cases instantly. There is an easy home treatment which is just as simple as it is effective, and it is fully explained in this wonderful book, which will be sent free to any one. A postal card will bring it to your very door. This book tells you why eyeglasses are needless and how they may be put aside forever. When you have taken advantage of the information obtained in this book you may be able to throw your glasses away and should possess healthy, beautiful, soulfully expressive, magnetic eyes that indicate the true character and win confidence.

BAD EYES BRING BAD HEALTH.

Dr. Corish goes further. He asserts that eye-strain is the main cause of headaches, nervousness, irritability, neurasthenia, brain fag, sleeplessness, stomach disorders, despondency and many other disorders. Leading oculists of the world confirm this and say that a vast amount of physical and mental misery is due to the influence of eye-strain upon the nerves and brain cells. When eye-strain is overcome these ailments usually disappear as if by magic.

FREE TO YOU

The Okla method, which is fully explained in Dr. Corish's marvelous book, is the method which is directed at making your eyes normal and saving them from the disfigurement of these needless, unpleasant glass windows. If you wear glasses or feel that you should be wearing them, or if you are troubled with headache in the forehead or nervousness when your eyes are tired, write today to Okola Laboratory, Dept. 408 C, Rochester, N. Y., and ask them to send you, postage prepaid, free of all charge, the book entitled "How to Save the Eyes," and you will never regret the step taken.

FITS CURED NO CURE NO PAY—In other words you do not pay our small professional fee until cured and satisfied. German-American Institute, 981 Grand Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

"THE OLD RELIABLE"
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REMEDY FOR MEN

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If You Have Any of the Following Symptoms Send Your Name and Address Today for a Free Trial Package.

Is your breath foul? Is your voice husky? Is your nose stopped? Do you snore at night? Do you sneeze a great deal? Do you have frequent pains in the forehead? Do you have pains across the eyes? Are you losing your sense of smell? Is there a dropping in the throat? Are you losing your sense of taste? Are you gradually getting deaf? Do you hear buzzing sounds? Do you have ringing in the ears? Do you suffer with nausea of the stomach? Is there a constant bad taste in the mouth? Do you have a hacking cough? Do you cough at night? Do you take cold easily? If so, you have catarrh.

Catarrh is not only dangerous in this way, but it causes ulcerations, death and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power, kills ambition and energy, often causes loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, raw throat and reaches to general debility, idiocy and insanity. It needs attention at once. Cure it with Gauss' Catarrh Cure. It is a quick, radical, permanent cure, because it rids the system of the poison germs that cause catarrh.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address today and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it. It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. Fill out free coupon herewith and mail today.

Free Treatment Coupon

This coupon is good for one trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Cure mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on lines below and mail to

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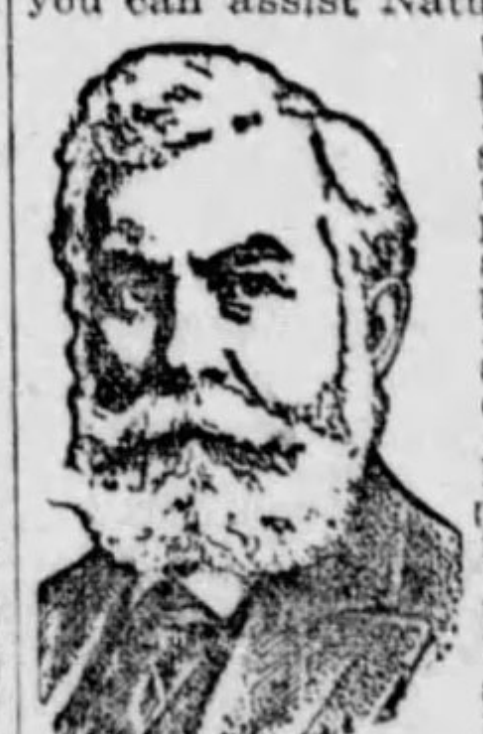

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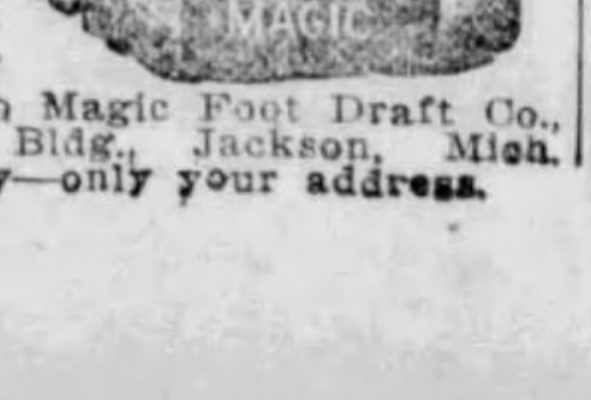

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It is, reader, this vast and unusual opportunity which has enabled me to compile this very popular and valuable little free book (over a million of which have been sent everywhere to men who wrote me for them), in a manner to reflect the exact living, breathing experiences and needs of real men who sought information as to the newer ways of self treatment without the use of drugs.

Remember, this book of over 8,000 words and 30 illustrations will come to you by return mail in reply to your request, and in a perfectly plain, sealed envelope, for it is no one's business but your own what the envelope contains. There is absolutely no obligation on your part to buy anything or pay anything, and merely the receipt of this book does not mean in any way that you are to use one of my VITALIZERS (see description below), and, in fact, only a portion of the book has any reference to the VITALIZER at all. Primarily it is a compendium of useful information for private reference, which you and all other men may easily profit by through life.

Therefore, please use the coupon, or, if nearby, I should be very glad to have you call.

SANDEN, AUTHOR.

It is a fact, reader, which you and I must recognize and admit, that the whole world admires and is fascinated by strong, vigorous, husky, manly manhood, and we must also admit that it is this same manhood and this alone which is back of the real leaders and producers in every walk of life. No matter where we go, we find it to be the manly, vigorous, vital fellow who forges to the front, who fascinates men and women of his community, who does the really great things. An unmanly man merely means nature's laws gone wrong, for it is he who halts and hesitates, who takes the back seat, who does not fit into the picture in a way that a manly, vital nature should. And yet, reader, it is my firm belief that any man, no matter what his past, no matter what dissipations or follies may have left their mark upon his physical and mental being, I say to you that such a man, unless there be some unusual reason, may hope for a complete return of his strength, vigor and self confidence, if he but go about his self-restoration in a natural, common-sense way.

I make a little appliance which we will call a VITALIZER because I think that is the best word to describe its strange power. I don't want you to think of getting one of these VITALIZERS just now, but I would like you to investigate my claims as to what I believe can be accomplished by almost any weakened man who uses this VITALIZER faithfully for a few weeks. I speak, of course, of him who is willing to give up dissipation and lead a decent, conservative life, not only while using the VITALIZER, but for the future. The other kind of man, the dissipated, can hope for nothing from any treatment, no matter what it may be, hence such a man is eliminated from my consideration.

This little VITALIZER is made to wear upon the body all night. It weighs only several ounces and is no more unhandy than an ordinary belt, yet it generates a great FORCE that I call VIGOR, which flows into your blood, organs and nerves while you sleep. Men say it often takes any pain or weakness out of the back in one application, and that 60 to 90 days' use has been sufficient to restore manly strength and to put men in the "never felt better in my life" class. Special attachments carry the FORCE of the vitality to any part of the body, for the use of women as well as men in cases of rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc.

Over two hundred thousand of these VITALIZERS have been used or are now being used by men all over the world.

You had better learn more of this VITALIZER. It is fully described in my free book. If you live near me, why not call and test the VITALIZER yourself.

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The free illustrated advice booklet mentioned above is meant to be a simple declaration of certain important truths that every man in the world should know. The day has gone by when men are kept in ignorance of the real problems pertaining to these private subjects, and this illustrated advice booklet, which I send to men sealed, by mail, gives certain important facts relating to sex, just as these facts are. The booklet also fully describes my VITALIZER, and you are told how you may get one for your own use if you decide that you want one. Please use coupon below, or call. Hours 9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1.

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No matter who or where you are, you can get a full-sized one dollar box to try, promptly upon application, without spending or risking one single penny. We take all the risk, anywhere, everywhere, anytime, for our offer is open to all. We have no age limit, no limit as to locality, no restrictions as to ailments or the length of time you have been ill. We want every sick person to try Bodi-Tone at our own risk, no matter what the ailment, no matter what the age. We are glad to have you try it, even though your ailment may be called incurable, even though you may be over eighty years of age, for no one knows what Bodi-Tone will do until they have tried it. We don't ask a penny, we don't ask a promise to buy more. We don't force any medicine upon you. Our trial offer is a real, bona-fide, honest offer, an offer that has made thousands of cures because those without hope could try it without risk.

All you need do is send your name and address in the coupon, with no other information, for this offer is open to all.

If you are sick in bed, doctoring without benefit, or if you are trying to work with a chronic trouble, send for Bodi-Tone at our risk and see what it will do for you. If you have some peculiar trouble which you do not understand, which the doctors do not cure, give Bodi-Tone a chance to show what it can do for your body. If your body has been wasted by some previous disease, if you have suffered the ravages of LaGrippe, Fevers, Pneumonia, etc., if you have worried and fretted at your inability to recover the ground lost by your illness, try a dollar box of Bodi-Tone at our risk and give it a chance to supply the elements your body lacks, and restore the vital forces for you, as it has done for thousands. Men and women who are weak and run-down from disease, worry, overwork or causes unknown to them, find new life in Bodi-Tone, and we want to prove it to you, at our risk, no matter who, where or what you are. Clip the coupon and send for it.

Bodi-Tone Does Just As Its Name Means

It cures disease by toning all the body, and we want to show you what it will do for *your* body. Bodi-Tone is a small, round tablet, that is taken three times every day. Each box contains seventy-five of these tablets, enough for twenty-five days' use, and we send you the full box on trial, so you can try this great remedy and learn just what it is, so you can learn how it works in the body, how it *cures stubborn diseases* by helping nature to tone every organ of the body. Tone is a little word, but it means a great deal, everything in health. When all the organs are doing their part, when each is acting in a perfectly natural way, when all the functions are healthy and performed with natural vigor, when the energy, strength and power of resistance to disease are all at a natural point, then the body is in proper tone. When disease has attacked any part, when lack of vitality is found and felt, the tone of the entire physical body should be raised to the highest possible point, to make all the body help to cure and restore. This is the power which underlies all of Bodi-Tone's great work for the sick; this is the power it offers you to help you get new health and new strength, new vigor and new vitality.

Not a Patent Medicine

Bodi-Tone is not a Patent Medicine, for its ingredients are not a secret. It contains Iron Phosphate, Gentian, Lithia, Chinese Rhubarb, Peruvian Bark, Nux Vomica, Oregon Grape Root, Cascara, Capsicum, Sarsaparilla and Golden Seal. Such ingredients guarantee its merit and efficiency.

When you use Bodi-Tone you know what you are using, know it is pure and safe and know you are taking the kind of medicine to provide real help for the body. It contains nothing that your own family doctor will not endorse and say is a good thing. It does not depend on killing pain with cocaine, opium, morphine or other dangerous drugs. It does not excite the body with alcohol, but it tones the body and cures its disorders with remedies Nature intended to tone and cure the body when that power was given them. Thus, Iron gives Life and energy to the Blood, Sarsaparilla drives out its impurities, Phosphate and Nux Vomica create new nerve energy and force, Lithia aids in the Kidneys and dissolves Rheumatic deposits, Gentian does invaluable work for the Stomach and digestive forces, Chinese Rhubarb and Oregon Grape Root promote vigorous Liver activity, Peruvian Bark raises the tone of the entire system, Golden Seal soothes the inflamed membrane and checks Catarrhal discharges, Cascara gives the Bowels new life in a natural way, and Capsicum makes all the more valuable by bettering their quick absorption into the blood. Every one of these ingredients possesses characteristics most valuable in this common-sense plan of toning all the body. Each exerts a special action in some certain part, organ or function of the body that helps to bring the whole body *back to nature and to health.*

Natural Curatives To Make Natural Health

Each one of these ingredients adds a needed element from nature to the body, for Bodi-Tone is altogether *a natural remedy*. Each has a certain work to do in the body and does it well, in a natural manner. They are used in Bodi-Tone because of this ability. We claim no credit for discovering these valuable ingredients, each of which has a well-deserved place in established medical science. We claim only the credit for our successful Bodi-Tone formula, which is our own discovery, for the way in which we have *selected, proportioned and combined these great natural curatives*, and for the health-making work which Bodi-Tone has so well proven its ability to perform in the body. The curative forces which Bodi-Tone so ably uses are the forces which have always existed in nature for the restoration of the body's health. Many are regularly prescribed by good physicians in combination with such drugs as each doctor may favor, for there are wide differences of opinion among doctors of various schools. The *exact combination used in Bodi-Tone* is what gives the far-reaching and thorough curative and restorative power that makes possible the remarkable cures experienced by Bodi-Tone users, cures which prove the difference between Bodi-Tone and common remedies, and have won the gratitude of thousands.

No One Is Too Old To Use Bodi-Tone

Thousands of weak, feeble and sickly old men and women have sent for Bodi-Tone on this liberal trial offer, and found it put new flesh on their bones, new vigor in their minds, new vim in their muscles and new vitality into every vital function. If there is anything wrong in any part of your body, if any organ is acting in a way which you realize and know is not right, send for Bodi-Tone on this trial offer and give it a chance to set you right. If you do not feel right, eat right, sleep right, weigh right, work right and think right, now and all the time, put Bodi-Tone in command of your body for twenty-five days. Let it marshal your bodily forces, let it line them up and work them into shape, until all are marching along, straight, strong and harmoniously, in perfect time, tune and tone, for that is what Bodi-Tone is for and what it is doing for thousands. If the doctor's prescriptions and ordinary medicinal combinations have failed, let this scientific combination of special remedies show and prove what it can do for you. Its greatest triumphs have been among men and women who had chronic ailments, who had used patent medicines and had doctored with their local doctors and out-of-town specialists, all without lasting benefit. It is because of its great work in these cases that all chronic sufferers and persons with obstinate diseases are invited to try a dollar box of Bodi-Tone at our risk.

Why Be A Slave To Bad Health?

Why remain in ill-health month after month, why allow your body to make you a slave to ills, humours, distress and discomforts, when it is so easy to procure a trial box of this home treatment that has restored thousands to vigorous health and glorious strength? Why delay another day, when a trial of this proven medicine is yours for the asking? Why keep on suffering, when by filling in your name and address on the trial coupon and mailing it to us, you can get a full twenty-five days treatment of this great remedy which people everywhere are praising and talking about. It just costs a two-cent stamp, and you don't need to pay a single penny for the medicine unless Bodi-Tone benefits you. You have all to win and nothing to lose, no matter what your ailment, by thus trying it.

Thousands of Cures

of Rheumatism, Stomach Trouble, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Ailments, Uric Acid Diseases, Female Troubles, Bowel, Blood and Skin Affections, Dropsy, Piles, Catarrh, Anaemia, Sleeplessness, LaGrippe, Pains, General Weakness and Nervous Breakdown, have fully proven the power and great remedial value of Bodi-Tone in such disorders. Each one got a dollar box on trial, as we now offer to you.

Its history of success has proven beyond a shadow of doubt how the Bodi-Tone plan of *toning all the body* is a right plan that helps to *cure* these and other disorders, that it is a *real aid to nature.* Many who had for years been in poor health and had tried good doctors and most all the prominent medicines, have found that *one single box of Bodi-Tone* did more good than *all* other treatments combined. It goes to the root in the body and cures because its work is rational and thorough, *the only kind that makes cures permanent.*

Repays For Sickness With A Virile Health

Bodi-Tone makes up and repays for past sickness with a *strong and virile health* that is often better than the sufferer knew for a long time before sickness came. It does more than cure the disturbing disease. Persons it has cured of Kidney trouble find something more than relief from pains in the back. Persons cured of Catarrh find much more than the stopping of Catarrhal annoyances. Men and women cured of Nervousness find other benefits than a mere quieting of the Nerves. *A change is found in the entire body, a better feeling is experienced throughout the whole system.* They find they can eat and sleep better, think better and work better, have more life, spirits and energy, because Bodi-Tone has toned the entire body to make the cure. This applies to all Bodi-Tone cures, no matter what the disease, for the principle is the same in all. Bodi-Tone cures conditions which are totally unlike, all in the same way, for the body in health has but one way to act—*Bodi-Tone goes to all the body and makes it well.* It makes the body right, with its maximum degree of strength, vigor and physical vitality, which it may not have possessed for years previous, even when in fair health. Bodi-Tone works what seems a miracle by *putting tone where tone was needed.*

Your Own Opinion Decides

You take absolutely no obligations to pay a penny unless it satisfies, nor to buy any medicine at any time. *We leave it all to you—your opinion decides it.* You will know if you feel better, if you are stronger, more vigorous and active, if your limbs and back do not pain you, if your stomach or kidneys do not trouble you, if your heart or liver does not bother you. You will surely know if your organs are acting better than they did before using Bodi-Tone, and if health is returning to your body. If you are not sure, don't pay. We don't ask for pay or dun you. You pay voluntarily or not at all.

Read the reports, showing how Bodi-Tone cures, then send the coupon for a box on trial and see what it will do for you.

Kidney, Bladder Trouble, Rheumatism, Lumbago

WINCHESTER, KANSAS.—I am a Civil War Veteran, seventy-five years old. Last summer I was sick and all run-down. I had Heart Trouble, Kidney and Bladder Trouble. I would have to get up four to six times at night. I had Rheumatism and Lumbago, and had doctored and used everything I thought would help me, without any lasting benefit. Last fall I had three different doctors, with only temporary relief. I saw the Bodi-Tone trial offer and it had the right ring to it, so I sent for a box, which did me so much good that I sent for more. My health is a great deal better and I can walk a great deal better and farther than for years. I walked and sowed ten acres of oats, plowed twenty-five acres of corn and have been working on the farm every day. I stacked ten acres of wheat and the ten acres of oats and have done more work on the farm this year than for years. I take great pleasure in recommending Bodi-Tone at every opportunity. GEO. W. COOK.

Tired And Worn Out From Doctor Bills And Medicines

CHARLIE, TEXAS—Bodi-Tone has done me a wonderful good. When I commenced to use it last spring I was suffering practically all over my body. I had been suffering with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my back and lower limbs for about ten years, and had Kidney and Bladder troubles for many years. I also had Asthmatic Bronchitis for fully twenty years or more, which gave me a constant bad Cough. I also had Eczema on my skin. I had doctored with everything I learned of and bought medicines and paid doctor bills until I was tired and worn out and thought it was no use to look further for any help. When I learned about Bodi-Tone I thought I would try again, and I am so glad that I used this medicine, for it has done me more good than anything I have ever used. I have been feeling so well these past months that I hardly know myself. I have been visiting relatives away from home, and everyone was surprised to see me looking so well and getting around so spry at my age, for I am over eighty years old. MRS. S. C. WINFREY.

Kidney and Stomach Trouble, Nervousness and Constipation

KIRKSVILLE, MO.—When I began the use of Bodi-Tone I had Kidney trouble of fifteen years standing. I had been bothered with Constipation for fully twenty years and had much Stomach Trouble. Many articles of food would give me such distress that I was compelled to omit them altogether from my diet. I was very nervous, and for the past three or four years was troubled considerably with Neuralgia. I have paid out a great deal of money in my attempts to get cured, for my life was getting to be a burden. All the benefit that I could get from any medicine and prescription I tried was only temporary. I began to believe my chance for recovery was gone, until I happened to see the Bodi-Tone offer of a trial box. It proved the right medicine for me and my troubles are gone. My Kidneys are all right, my Stomach never troubles me, the Neuralgia has all disappeared and my Bowels are natural. Bodi-Tone has given me the pleasure of enjoying good health as I get along in years, for I am now sixty-four years old. My case has given it a difficult test, for I was in bad shape, and Bodi-Tone did the work after all else had failed. DANIEL DUMEY, 1214 N. Elson Street.

Cured Bronchitis, Smothering Spells and Rheumatism

BIG LAKE, MINN.—I am fifty-three years old and feel just fine since I used Bodi-Tone. When I began to take it I had to fight against Bronchitis all the time. I could not walk very far, as there was a fullness in my chest and it smothered me. I had Rheumatism, too, and all of these troubles have left me. About fourteen years ago I was run over by a run-away team and hurt very badly. Everyone, including the doctor, thought I could not live, but I pulled through. Ever since, however, until I used Bodi-Tone, I always had a steady, throbbing pain under my shoulder blade, where I was struck, and this has disappeared since I used the four boxes of Bodi-Tone. I never thought I would get any relief and used to think I could not live very long, and am overjoyed to find myself so well and comfortable since I used the Bodi-Tone. I am telling all of my friends about it. MRS. WM. MOORES.

Send Us This Coupon

Dizziness, Nausea, Vomiting.

SOUTH MCALESTER, OKLA.—The worst symptoms for which I took Bodi-Tone were Dizziness, Nausea and Vomiting. From childhood I was troubled this way and all through the years of rearing my four children. I suffered from Constipation, a weak, painful Back, and my Head and Stomach would hurt so bad I was confined to my bed. My home doctor said I had a bad Liver. At times my right side would feel swelled and sore, and that was my condition when I began taking Bodi-Tone. I could tell the effects in ten days. Now my body is free from pain. I can work all day and sleep like a healthy child. I have a splendid appetite and am growing stronger in my old days. MRS. MATTIE FOWLER.

Four Months In Hospital With Gall Stones, Kidney Trouble And Weak Nerves

TOWNS, GEORGIA.—Bodi-Tone did me more good than all my home doctors, and four months in the hospital, with the finest of doctors. Before I began to use it I was down with Gall Stones, Constipation, Stomach and Kidney Trouble. My Nerves were so run down that when anyone would drive in at the gate it would get me all into a tremble. I had fallen off dreadfully in weight and weighed only ninety pounds when I began to use Bodi-Tone. I had nearly given up all hope of getting any better, and my folks and everyone used to look at me in a way that showed they thought I was not going to live much longer. I started to use Bodi-Tone six months ago, and today I feel like a new man. I weigh 130 pounds, a gain of forty pounds since I commenced to use it. My friends all ask me what I have been using to make me look so well, for everyone can see how my weight has picked up, such a change from when I started to use Bodi-Tone. I thank God that I got hold of Bodi-Tone in time, for I believe I would have been in my grave if I had not used it, as none of the doctors were doing me any good. EDGAR WOOTEN.

Had Been An Invalid For Years and Given Up To Die

SLAYDEN, TENN.—When I sent for the first box of Bodi-Tone I had given up to die. I had tried four doctors and many kinds of patent medicines, but nothing that I used in all this long time ever did me any good. I was getting worse all the time. I told my husband that Bodi-Tone was the last chance for me, for I couldn't try any more. I was afflicted with Bladder and Female Trouble and hadn't been able to do any work for three years. Now I am doing all of my own work, and I go to the tobacco field and help my husband hoe tobacco, and can work all day. Bodi-Tone has brought my strength back to me and I believe it saved my life. I weighed only ninety-six pounds when I began to use it, and now I weigh 125 pounds. My husband paid out three hundred and sixty-six dollars for doctors during 1911, as I have just figured up, and it did me no good. Four boxes of Bodi-Tone did the work for me. I lived on crackers and milk for two years, and now I can eat anything I want to eat. All of my friends and neighbors are talking about what Bodi-Tone did for me. MRS. BELLE DEASON.

Ohio Man's Remarkable Recovery of Robust Health

MILO, Ohio.—Bodi-Tone virtually pulled me out of the grave and stood me on my feet again. It is sixteen months since I began to use it and its benefits have been positive and sure. When I began using it I was nothing but a staggering wreck, caused by Liver and Kidney trouble. I had been doctoring for about four months. My first doctor treated me for Liver trouble, and I soon had to take to my bed. I had a high fever every afternoon and night, with a terrible cough. I changed doctors after a month, when I saw I was steadily growing worse, and the second doctor treated me for Lung trouble. I got somewhat better, so I could leave my bed, but I was a skeleton of my former self. The only marked improvement in my condition was that my fever was gone. My cough kept getting worse and my friends and relatives decided I had quick consumption and would die. About this time an abscess formed in my right lung, and the suffering I underwent was terrible. These abscesses formed and broke one after another, until I had gone through five of them. It was then I saw the Bodi-Tone advertisement and sent for it. I weighed only 120 pounds, although my weight in health was 190. I began to improve almost immediately, my appetite grew better and I felt I was getting stronger. From the third week my recovery was phenomenal, and in four weeks I had gained fifteen pounds. I sent for another box, and by the time it was gone I had thrown away my cane and could walk three or four miles easily. I went back to work, after being laid up for six months, and grew stronger, healthier and heavier every day. It is now fourteen months since Bodi-Tone put me back to work and I have not lost a day's work through sickness in that time. I have been altogether free from aches and pains, and weigh 190 pounds, as much as I ever did in my life. I cannot say enough in praise of Bodi-Tone, for it saved my life. MAXWELL CLEMENS.

Trial Coupon

Clipped from Toledo Blade

Bodi-Tone Company,
Hoyne & North Aves., Chicago.

I have read your offer of a dollar box of Bodi-Tone on 25 days' trial and ask you to send me a box by return mail, postpaid. I will give it a fair trial and will send you $1.00 promptly when I am sure it has benefited me. If it does not help me I will not pay one penny and will owe you nothing.

Name ____________________

Town ____________________

State ____________________

Street or R. F. D. ____________________

Husband and Wife Trial Offer

Where husband and wife are both ailing and need Bodi-Tone, we will send TWO BOXES on trial, with the understanding that each will use a box and pay us $1.00 each if benefited. In such cases this coupon should be signed with the husband's name, followed by the words "and wife."

THE MARKETS

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Feb. 3.	Close Feb. 1.
Cash	1.13	1.13	1.12¾	1.12¾	1.13¼
May	1.15¼	1.15½	1.15	1.15¼	1.15¾
July	96¼	96½	95¾	96	96¾
Sept.	93½	93¾	93¼	93½	94¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	51	51
May	54½	54¾	54¼	54⅝	54½
July	54¾	55¼	54⅞	55¼	55¼
Sept.	56¼	56¼	56	56¼	56
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	35¼	35¼
May	36¼	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	36¾
July	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝	36¾
Sept.	36	36	36	36	36
Clover Seed—					
Cash	12.60	12.60	12.55	12.55	12.57½
Feb	12.60	12.60	12.55	12.55	12.57½
March	12.67½	12.67½	12.62½	12.62½	12.65
April	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.45
Oct.	8.65	8.67½	8.65	8.67½	8.65
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	64½	64½
Alsike—					
Prime	13.60	....	....	13.60	13.55
March	13.70	....	....	13.70	13.65
Timothy—					
Prime	1.87½	....	....	1.85	1.85
Feb.	1.87½	....	....	1.85	1.85
March	1.90	....	....	1.90	1.90

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	93¾	93⅝	92⅞	93¼	93¾
July	91¼	91¼	90⅝	91	91⅝
Sept.	89¾	89¾	89⅜	89⅜	90
Corn—					
May	52½	52⅝	52¼	52½	52¾
July	53	53¼	52⅞	53¼	53¼
Sept.	53⅞	54¼	53⅞	54⅛	54
Oats—					
May	34	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	34
July	34¼	34⅛	34¼	34¼	34¼
Sept.	34	34	33⅞	34	34

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	98⅝	98¾
July	....	....	....	89¼	89⅜

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	87⅞	88¼
July	....	....	....	90⅛	90¼

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	88⅝	88¾
July	....	....	....	90⅛	90¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	19.10	19.20	18.97	19.20	19.07
July	19.02	19.15	18.97	19.15	19.05
Lard—					
May	10.15	10.22	10.15	10.25	10.17
July	10.15	10.22	10.15	10.22	10.20
Ribs—					
May	10.15	10.25	10.15	10.25	10.17
July	10.15	10.20	10.12	10.20	10.15

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 3.—Flour steady, but quiet. There was a decline of ⅜c in wheat early, due to big world's shipments, snowfall over the southwest and poor cables. May, 99 5-16@99 7-16c. Pork steady. Beef quiet. Lard steady; middlewest, $10.30@10.40. Raw sugar steady; Muscovado, 89 test, 2.98c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.48c; molasses, 89 test, 2.73c; refined steady. Petroleum firm. Molasses steady. Hay quiet. Hides firm. Leather firm.

Butter steady; receipts, 5,693 tubs; creamery extras, 36¼@37c; firsts, 32@35¼c; seconds, 28@31c; thirds, 26@27c; creamery held, extras, 33@33½c; firsts, 30@32c; seconds, 28@29c; thirds, 25@27c; state dairy, finest, 32@34c; good to prime, 27@31c; common to fair, 22@26c; process, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 21@23c; thirds, 19@20c; imitation creamery firsts, 24@25c; factory, held, 22@23½c; factory, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21½@22½c; packing stock, held, 20@21½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; No. 3, 17@19c. Cheese steady; receipts, 1,551 boxes, state whole milk, held, colors, specials, 17¾@18¼c; do. white, 17¾@18c; state, whole milk, held, average fancy, 17@17¼c; do. lower grades, 14@16½c; state, whole milk, winter specials, 16@17c; do. average run, 15¼@15½c; do. poor, 14@15c; state daisies, held, best, 17¼@18c; skims, 12@14c.

Eggs firm; receipts, 7,790 cases; fresh gathered extras, 26@27c; extra firsts, 25@25½c; first, 23½@24½c; seconds and lower grades, 22@23c; held fresh, average best, 19@20c; do. poor to fair, 15@18c; fresh gathered dirties, 16@18c; fresh gathered checks, 15@16c; refrigerator firsts, 18½@19½c; seconds, 17@18c; thirds and poorer, 10@16c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites, good to large size, new laid, 29@31c; do. selected whites, defective in size or quality, 25@28c; do. hennery, browns, 27@28c; do. gathered, brown and mixed colors, 24@26c; western gathered whites, 25@28c. Poultry—Dressed steady; fresh killed western chickens, 14@25c; fowls, 13@17c; turkeys, 14@24c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Butter, firm; creameries, 27@34½c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 3,158 cases; at mark, cases included, 20@22c; refrigerator firsts, 17@17½c; firsts, 24c. Potatoes, steady; receipts, 92 cars; Wisconsin, 42@47c; Michigan, 45@47c; Minnesota, 43@47c. Poultry, alive, steady; turkeys, 15c; chickens, 14c; springs, 14c.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Feb. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 600; light butcher's grades, 15@25c higher. Veal calves—Receipts, 200; market steady; good to choice, $10.50@11.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,600; market strong; choice spring lambs, $8.75@9.15. Hogs—Receipts, 600; market 10c higher; heavies and mediums, $7.80; Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $8.00; roughs, $7.00; stags, $6.00.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Feb. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200; market higher; choice heavy steers, $8.40@8.65; handy fat steers, $8.15@8.30; fair steers, $5.85@6.85; choice heifers, $7.50@8.00; choice fat cows, $3.60@5.80; butcher bulls, $6.50@7.00; milch cows, $50@90. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market higher; prime heavies, $7.90; heavy mixed, $8.00; mediums, $8.15; heavy Yorkers, $8.15; light Yorkers, $8.25; pigs, $8.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,500; market higher; top sheep, $6.25; top lambs, $9.25. Calves—Receipts, 700; market higher; top, $11.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; market steady; beeves, $6.25@9.20; Texas steers, $4.90@5.75; stockers and feeders, $4.75@7.60; cows and heifers, $2.90@7.45; calves, $6.50@10.00. Hogs—Receipts, 47,000; market slow, shade above Saturday's average; light, $7.40@7.70; mixed, $7.45@7.70; heavy, $7.30@7.70; rough, $7.30@7.45; pigs, $6.00@7.45; bulk of sales, $7.60@7.65. Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; market steady to strong; native, $4.60@5.90; yearlings, $6.35@7.75; lambs, native, $6.60@8.70.

Cotton.

New York, Feb. 3.—Cotton futures opened steady. February, 12.30c bid; March, 12.30c; April, 12.12c bid; May, 12.11c; July, 12.01c; October, 11.38c; December, 11.38c.

The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 1 to 4 points and sold about 7 to 10 points net higher during the early trading on covering, a little bull support and foreign buying. Higher cables than expected were attributed to continental buying and covering of shorts in Liverpool while the foreign buying here was said to be partly due to reduced estimates of the East Indian crop. Trading was not active, and during the middle of the morning prices were 4 to 5 points off from the best. Trading was very quiet later in the morning, but there was continued realizing as well as some scattering local pressure, and prices at midday were back to within a point or two of Saturday's closing figures. New Orleans advices said that shorts there were rendered somewhat uneasy early by the fact that tomorrow is a holiday there and apprehensions that rains in the belt were retarding crop preparations, but reports from crop handlers in the Atlantic states claim that preparations are up to the average with prospects pointing to increased acreage. Spot quiet; middling uplands, 13.00c nominal. Estimated receipts at all the ports today, 18,000 bales against 26,106 last week and 57,952 last year; for the week, 150,000 against 189,363 last week and 382,269 last year; today's receipts at New Orleans, 1,877 against 4,177 last year; at Galveston, 9,058 against 12,781 last year, and at Houston, 11,979 against 16,641 last year.

A few stop orders were uncovered during the early afternoon and prices sold 3 to 4 points net lower, but later steadied on scattered covering and ruled a point or two net higher around 2 o'clock.

Cotton spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 12.25c; middling gulf, 13.20c. Sales, 700 bales.

Cotton futures closed steady. Closing bids: February, 12.26c; March, 12.27c; April, 12.07c; May, 12.07c; June, 11.96c; July, 11.97c; August, 11.82c; September, 11.44c; October, 11.37c; December, 11.38c.

VATICAN LIBRARY LEADS

Pall Mall Gazette.

The vatican library, probably is the most sumptuously housed in the world. This, of course, is only as it should be, for the collection contains some of the most precious manuscripts in existence, including the Biblical "Codex Vaticanus" of the fourth century, the fifth century Virgil and the palimpsest "De Republica" of Cicero.

The printed books include more than 2,500 fifteenth century editions, many of them vellum copies. The total library has been estimated to comprise more than 220,000 volumes and 30,000 manuscripts, but it has never been adequately catalogued.

J. J. HILL'S DAUGHTER WEDS

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 30.—Miss Rachael Hill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Hill, and Dr. Egil Boechmann, were married today. Only a few relatives and close friends attended the wedding, which took place at the Hill home.

Rev. Thomas J. Gibbons, of St. Luke's Church, officiated. Dr. Boechmann is a former Minnesota football star.

Read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8—this issue.

THIS BIG BARGAIN ROCKER Direct from factory to you $2.69

No. 413 Price $2.69

MOORE & MERRITT CO., Station 922, Pittsburg, Pa.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL without a cent deposit, prepay the freight and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our unheard of prices and marvelous offers on highest grade 1913 model bicycles. FACTORY PRICES Do not buy a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you write for our large Art Catalog and learn our wonderful proposition on first sample bicycle going to your town. RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, repairs and all sundries at half usual prices. Do Not Wait; write today for our special offer. MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. W 65 CHICAGO

FENCE PRICES BUSTED 15c PER ROD buys this High Grade Hog Fence [illegible] 27c [illegible] $1.25 For 100 Rod Spool GALVANIZED WIRE [illegible] BARBWIRE [illegible] $1.95 Quotes low prices on [illegible] FENCE CATALOGUE FREE Fencing, Wire Gates, Lawn Fence, Fence Posts, etc. Chicago House Wrecking Co., Dept. L 95, Chicago

FRESH CABBAGE SEED My elegant New Book of Buckbee's Famous "Full of Life" Seeds [illegible] WRITE TODAY FREE Mention this Paper BUCKBEE'S GREENBACK CABBAGE H. W. BUCKBEE, Rockford Seed Farms, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

SWELL, NIFTY SUIT FREE! Get-In Quick! [illegible] We Pay Express on Everything [illegible] Write—Hurry! American Woolen Mills Co. Dept. 228 CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENTS 100% Profit GUARANTEED 15 IN ONE FORGED STEEL [illegible] THOMAS TOOL CO. 2278 West St. Dayton, O.

1913 ART CALENDAR FREE [illegible] L. H. Fogelsanger, 233 South 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down Cost of Paint Seventy-five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much. Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufr., 14 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

BULGARS REOPEN WAR UPON TURKS

Attack Upon Fortifications Begins When Terms of Peace Are Rejected.

London, Feb. 3.—The Balkan war has been resumed. The bombardment of Adrianople began at 7 o'clock tonight and a small skirmish occurred at the Tchatalja lines. The armistic had lasted exactly two months.

Bulgaria has turned a deaf ear to the remonstrances of the powers, and unless Turkey yields to the Balkan demands, the allied armies will attempt to drive her completely out of Europe.

According to a dispatch from Belgrade tonight Scutari is on the point of falling. It is reported that the Turkish commander has sent two representatives to the Servian commander to propose the capitulation of that town.

Hostilities began precisely at the hour scheduled. Official announcement was made this afternoon in Sofia that "hostilities will be reopened against the Turkish fortress of Adrianople by the joint Bulgarian and Servian army unless by 7 o'clock tonight the Bulgarian government has been informed that Turkey accepts integrally the suggestions contained in the note handed to the porte by the European powers."

Turkey failed to signify that she had accepted any terms from anyone.

The consuls at Adrianople have requested the ambassadors in Constantinople to arrange with the Bulgarian authorities for permission for 120 foreigners to pass through the Bulgarian lines. If this arrangement cannot be made the ambassadors will ask that the Bulgarians respect that portion of Adrianople set apart for foreign residence.

Bulgaria made a small concession today when she consented to the proposal of the powers that Turkey should be allowed to appoint a representative of the Caliph to reside at Adrianople after the cession of that city to the allies.

CZAR HITS AT TRADE

Will Quit Importation of American Machinery.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—The Czar has pitted the strength of the Russian Empire against an American trust. Indications today are that the czar has won.

With a view to breaking the hold of the International Harvester Co. upon the agricultural implement trade in this country an extensive series of experiments with agricultural implements was carried out by the Russian department of agriculture during the season of 1912. Over 100 reapers, mowers, hay rakes and other implements manufactured in Canada and various European countries were put to work under the supervision of officials of the department.

A considerable number of those implements, according to an official report issued today, successfully stood the tests under varied and difficult conditions—notably those coming from Canada, and it is stated that they can be manufactured equally well in Russia.

The department of agriculture is sending out copies of the report to co-operative societies and local government boards all over the country.

As the Russian farmers are largely supplied through these sources, the government hopes to induce agriculturists to substitute other implements for the American machines generally in use. Seventy-two per cent of the business in this kind of machinery is now in the hands of American manufacturers.

The determination of the government to cease importing American farm machinery coincides with the breaking off of the trade treaty with the United States, which was terminated January 1 by the United States following a controversy over the passport question.

ERECT CROSS TO MRS. ASTOR

Daughter to Have Memorial Placed in Trinity Churchyard.

New York, Jan. 30.—A large memorial cross, something after the style of those which travelers meet at crossroads in England and many parts of the continent, is to be erected practically at the head of Wall street, in Old Trinity Church yard, as a memorial to Mrs. William Astor, the mother of the late Col. John Jacob Astor.

Mrs. Astor died in 1908, after a life of prominence in society. Like earlier members of her family, she was also a prominent parishioner of Trinity.

Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson, a daughter, announces the gift of the memorial, which will be a cross of granite 35 feet high, with carvings of an allegorical nature, surmounted with a figure of Christ. It will cost about $40,000. Although of a type common in Europe, it is said that the memorial will be the first of its kind in an American city.

FREE POWERFUL AIR RIFLE [illegible] the best grades [illegible] small game. Power [illegible] distributing only 8 of our fast [illegible] offer. Everybody will take one. [illegible] we take back those you can't dispose of. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING [illegible] M. O. SEITZ, 1 D52 CHICAGO.

98 cents Post Paid Guaranteed 5 Years To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Elgin Watches we will send this elegant watch by mail post paid for ONLY 98 CENTS. Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, Arabic dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this adv. to us with 98c, and watch will be sent by return mail postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 98c today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Wholesale and Retail Profit Saved! FREIGHT PAID

ANYBODY CAN LAY IT

RUBBER ROOFING
1-Ply, 35 lb. 108 sq. ft., $1.10 per roll.
2-Ply, 45 lb. 108 sq. ft., $1.30 per roll.
3-Ply, 55 lb. 108 sq. ft., $1.50 per roll.

Warranted For 25 Years. Terms Cash. These Special Prices Only Hold Good for Immediate Shipment. FREIGHT PAID to any station east of the Rocky Mountains except Tex., Okla., Colo., N.D., S.D., Wyo., Mont., [illegible] on orders of three rolls or more. Special prices to these States on request. INDESTRUCTIBLE BY HEAT, COLD, SUN OR RAIN. FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. NO SECONDS, REMNANTS OR MILL ENDS. [illegible] Order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed [illegible] refer you to the Southern Illinois National Bank. Century Manufacturing Co., Dept. 982, East St. Louis, Illinois, or Dept. 982, 200 5th Avenue, New York City.

TAFT GIVEN A DINNER

Ohio Society Honors Retiring President at Capital.

Washington, Jan. 30.—"The Rainbow Comes Down in Ohio" was the toast to which President Taft answered at the third annual dinner of the Ohio Society of Washington, given in his honor last night. The occasion of the dinner was the anniversary of the birth of the late President McKinley, who was eulogized by each of the speakers.

The dinner was given in honor of the President as a farewell to him as President and as a citizen of Ohio, inasmuch as New Haven, Conn., will be his home after March 4.

The dinner was preceded by a reception. The President was identified with Ohio on the program partly as dean of the Cincinnati Law School, which chair he held for several years before going on the federal bench.

Speaker Clark and former Speaker Cannon both spoke as members of the alumni of that school and Senator Pomerene, of Canton, also an alumnus of the school spoke of "McKinley as a Neighbor." Senator Burton spoke on the achievements of the Taft administration.

At the dinner were delegations from the Ohio societies of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Baltimore, and several guests came from Ohio.

President Taft's speech was enthusiastically received by the 400 diners. He referred to his early days in Ohio and expressed his love for the state. His subject was the slogan of the Ohio "Corn Boys" on their recent visit here.

Senator Burton made reference to political conditions, deplored radical tendencies and declared that President Taft's administration had been progressive "notwithstanding clamor and threats."

Associate Justice William R. Day presided at the dinner as president of the Ohio Society. Milton E. Ailes, vice president of the Riggs National Bank, formerly of Sidney, O., was chairman of the dinner committee. Probably half of the guests were women.

IGNORANT OF TIMES BLAST

Los Angeles Milkman Never Heard of McNamaras.

Los Angeles, Jan. 31.—A resident of this county who never heard of Clarence S. Darrow and to whom the name McNamara was unfamiliar, was found yesterday. He is D. S. Dresbach, a dairyman, called as a venireman in the lawyer's second trial. He admitted a vague recollection of having heard of the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building by explosion.

"My wife reads the newspapers and tell me about the murders and automobile accidents," said Dresbach. "Before I came here this morning I asked her about this case and she said she did not know anything about it."

The defense used a peremptory challenge to remove Dresbach from the jury box.

POOR WAGES LEAD TO FALL

Woman Shows 60 Per Cent of N. Y. Clerks Get Under $6.50.

New York, Jan. 31.—Poor wages in the shops are responsible for many young women of New York starting on a downward career, according to Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president of the Consumers' League, speaking at the annual meeting of the organization today.

Figures compiled by the league and made public by Mrs. Nathan show that 60 per cent of the saleswomen over 16 years of age in New York stores receive less than $6.50 a week and 33 per cent receive between $6 and $6.50.

"We believ that $9 a week is the lowest living wage for self-supporting girls in our city," declared the speaker.

Confederates Will March in Capital

Washington, Feb. 1.—For the first time in history a band of armed confederates will tramp down Pennsylvania avenue, March 4, when Company B, confederate veterans, of Nashville, Tenn., will occupy a place of honor in the inaugural parade. Arrangements were made today for the old fighters. They will wear their gray uniforms and will carry the rifles and side arms which they bore in the civil war. The organization was here before during the Roosevelt administration and was received at the White House, but they did not bear arms.

The Mose Green Club, of Louisville, Ky., announced that it was coming in force and that it intended to bring its "Kentucky hospitality with it."

At the same time arrangements were made for a place in the line for the Temperance Pioneer Drill League of Pittsburg.

"And see to it that you don't get the two organizations mixed up," said Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, who told the inaugural committee of the coming of his temperance constituents. The committee agreed that a mixture of "Kentucky hospitality" and temperance drills might be incongruous and the Louisville and Pittsburg marchers probably will be separated by the length of the procession.

PANHANDLE PETE EXPIRES

Veteran Ohio Railroader Wrote Fully 200 Poems.

Steubenville, Jan. 31.—David Hanley, known as "Panhandle Pete," died here yesterday, aged 89. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, and was an employe of the Panhandle Railroad for 50 years.

His native wit found vent in fully 200 poems, largely satirical of public events, especially happenings on the railroad and concerning its wreck crew.

3 SENATORS FROM ARKANSAS

But One Leaves for Good After Roll Call.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Arkansas had the distinction of having three United States senators at work in Washingon yesterday, Senator Clarke, Senator Helskell and Senator Kavanaugh. Mr. Kavanaugh reached the city shortly after 1 o'clock, bearing a commission to succeed Senator Helskell. The latter answered the first roll call of the day in the senate and then left the chamber, his successor then taking the oath of office.

FREE $1,000,000 Worth of Elegant Silverware

This magnificent silverware is of warranted quality and made by the celebrated house of Wm. Rogers & Co. [illegible]

From Forest to Factory Direct to You $6.75

Our business has reached the enormous size where we own and operate our own forests, lumber mills, railways, factories, warehouses. Our manufacturing cost is the lowest on record. You get the direct and entire benefit. Not one middleman gets a profit. You buy of us at Prices Lower Than Dealer's or Mail Order Houses Can Buy For Just look at the prices of the 2 articles illustrated and remember these are goods of good dependable quality.

FREE to YOU If You Answer This Advertisement Drop us a line right now for our Bargain Book and circular from which to choose your free silverware. Don't give yourself a chance to forget!

30 Days' FREE Trial— C. O. D. If Desired—Everything you order of this great house must absolutely satisfy. We guarantee satisfaction. Send cash with order or one-fourth with order, balance C. O. D. Keep the goods 30 days. Use them, enjoy them, test them. If you aren't fully pleased, return and we'll refund all you've paid and transportation charges both ways. Already we have 1,000,000 satisfied customers. You'll like the Lincoln, Leonard prices, merchandise and silver. Send us your name today. Write us right now.

$2.69

LINCOLN, LEONARD & COMPANY 1011 37th St. CHICAGO, ILL. (24)
Largest exclusive distributers of Home Furnishings in the world

WOULD CUT RATE OF PARCEL POST

Postmaster General Seeks to Reduce Cost to Users and to Raise Weight Limit.

DEVELOPMENT OF POSTAL SERVICE IN FOUR YEARS.

Saving in cost	$15,000,000
New postoffices opened	4,756
Additional cities given carrier service	280
New rural routes authorized	3,043
Mileage new rural routes	73,191
Increase in employes	12,000
Annual increase in salaries	$23,000,000
Postal savings depositories opened	12,812
Number of depositors	300,000
Total of deposits	$28,000,000
Postal savings bonds bought	1,314,140
Pieces of mail carried free	300,000,000

CHANGES IN SERVICE RECOMMENDED.

Reduction of some parcel post rates and increase of limit of weight beyond 11 pounds.

Pensions for superannuated employes.

Increased rate on second-class mail to pave the way for 1-cent letter postage.

Consolidation of third and fourth classes so books may be sent by parcel post.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Postmaster General Hitchcock's annual report, made public Sunday tentatively recommends reduction of some parcel post rates and increasing the limit of weight beyond 11 pounds; recommends civil pensions for postal employes; an increase in rates on second-class mail which may pave the way for 1-cent letter postage; and the consolidation of the third and fourth classes, so books and papers may be forwarded by parcel post.

He points out that during his administration, expense of operating the postal service has been cut down $45,000,000. In course of a statement on the condition of postal finances, Hitchcock says in his report:

"In 1911, for the first time since 1883, postal receipts exceeded postal expenditures, leaving a surplus instead of a deficit. A heavy loss of revenue in 1912, due to the extraordinary amount of franked matter mailed in the political campaign, created a temporary deficit; but since the close of the fiscal year the incomeof the department again has outstripped expenses.

"The year preceding the present administration was marked by the largest postal deficit on record, amounting to $17,500,000. During the next two years the deficit was greatly reduced and alter eliminated. When compared with the financial showing of four years ago the reports of income and expense for subsequent years indicate a naggregate saving of about $45,000,000.

Develops Profitable Branches.

"The transformation of a deficit into a surplus has been accomplished, not by curtailing the service, but by developing it along profitable lines. While postal facilities have been greatly enlarged, extensions have not been made in a haphazard manner, but only when shown on investigation to be justified by conditions."

The establishment of postal savings banks at presidential postoffices was completed early in the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1912—the year covered by the report. Since then the system has been extended to 4,004 forth-class postoffices, as well as to 645 branch offices and stations in the larger cities. There are now 12,812 postal savings banks at which patrons may open accounts. The number of depositors is approximately 300,000 and the deposits aggregate about $28,000,000, not including $1,314,140 withdrawn and invested in postal savings bonds.

On the basis of the present monthly net increase of deposits it is estimated that the gross income of the postal savings system for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, will amount to $700,000 and the interest payable to depositors to $300,000. The income of the system for the fiscal year will meet the interest payments and the total expenses of the central office, but will be approximately $275,000 less than enough to cover the entire expense of the service. However, the postmaster general's report says, "It is expected that when the deposits have increased to $50,000,000, which at the present rate they will do soon the system will be self-sustaining."

The report contains no references to subjects which have developed since December 1, and consequently the postmaster general's consideration of the parcel post has to do only with the preliminary work of establishing the new system, which went into effect January 1. Tentatively, however, he recommends not only that the parcel post rates be reduced, but that weight of packages be increased to a point above the maximum weight of 11 pounds. On this subject the report says:

"While the postage rates for the new parcel post system range considerably lower than corresponding express charges, it is believed that experience will show them to be higher in some instances than is necessary in order to maintain the service at cost. Likewise, the restriction that places on 11 pound limit on the weight of parcels mailed should be regarded as merely tentative. After the system is thoroughly organized on that basis the scope of the service in its usefulness to the public should be till further enlarged by increasing the weight limit. If properly developed under efficient management, the parcel post will prove to be a most importaant factor in reducing the cost of living."

SUFFRAGETTES IN JAIL

Thirty-one English Women Receive Punishment.

London, Jan. 29.—"General" Mrs. Drummond and 30 other militant suffragists will spend the next 14 days in jail as the result of their determination to force David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, to receive them as a deputation in the house of commons last evening. All the prisoners declared in court after they were sentenced today that they would immediately start a "hunger strike."

The accused women were brought up at Bow street police court before Robert Marsham, police magistrate, and the same sentence was imposed on all of them.

Mrs. Drummond complained during the hearing that the police had handled her roughly when she was arrested. She declared the patrolmen had thrown her in the mud.

"It is now war to the knife," she told the magistrate, and continued: "You and Mr. Lloyd George have a lot of trouble ahead of you. You will have to do the dirty work and you will have plenty of it."

The women all refused the option which was offered them of paying a fine instead of going to prison.

Bird Bears Message 600 Miles Over Sea

New York, Feb. 3.—Bearing a note from a passenger on the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, now in midocean on the way to Bremen, a carrier pigeon dropepd exhausted on the roof of a big up-town hotel.

The message was from A. Schubach, of Seattle, Wash., operator of steamships in the Alaska trade, who informed the hotel management that Mrs. Schubach had left two valuable sable skins in her suite at the hotel before she started for Europe last Thursday.

When in this city 15 months ago, Mrs. Schubach left two carrier pigeons and the birds were kept on the hotel roof until last Thursday, when Mr. and Mrs. Schubach decided they would take the pigeons on their ocean trip. The Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm was nearly 600 miles at sea at 9 o'clock Saturday morning when one bird was released. The hotel management replied to Mr. Schubach by wireless that the pigeon had arrived safely.

PROPOSES TO DR. ANNA SHAW

Man in Suffragette Audience Gets the Mitten, However.

Danielson, Conn., Feb. 1.—Six hundred persons, most of whom were suffragists, who were listening to an address by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Suffrage Association in the Danielson theatre last night, were thrown into confusion when John Frisbie, a wealthy farmer of Mechanicsville, interrupted the speaker and proposed marriage to her.

"Just a minute, Miss Shaw," shouted Frisbie.

"I have been a widower for 18 years. Will you marry me and make me happy? I have plenty for us both."

For several minutes Dr. Shaw stood speechless. Then she cried out dramatically:

"I don't want a wedding ring! All I want is the vote!"

"I hope you never get the vote if that's the way you feel about it," was Frisbie's parting shot as he left the hall.

This Wonderful Suit FREE To Our Active Agents

Made to Measure—selected from complete line of world's exclusive Cloths—Fashioned up-to-the-Minute in Style and Workmanship

We want more good agents to take orders for our made-to-measure Men's Suits, Pants and Vests—we trust you and make such tremendously low prices that no one can equal our great values—we guarantee fit, style and absolute satisfaction or no pay—we take all risk—our simple system of taking measurements cannot go wrong.

BOOK OF GOLD Yes, in actual gold—Startling Revelation—[illegible]

$5 to $15 a Day [illegible]

GREAT CENTRAL TAILORING CO., Dept. 448 CHICAGO, ILL.

ROYAL LEADERS PLEDGE LIVES

King and Prince Swear to Take Turkish Fortress or Die.

London, Feb. 1.—A last attempt to prevent a resumption of war in the Balkan peninsula is being made by the representatives of the powers at Constantinople and Sofia, according to information received by the European ambassadors in London. A detailed report on the subject is expected this evening.

In the meantime everything has been ready for a renewal of hostilities. The members of the Bulgarian peace delegation have received communications from the front in which General Savoff asserts that the army surrounding Adrianople is one of the most efficient ever gathered together.

He declares that every detail for the storming and capture of the city has been carefully prepared. The general commends the spirit of loyal rivalry between the Servian and Bulgarian troops, who in almost equal numbers, invest the fortress. Bets are freely offered among the besiegers, he says, as to which nationality will be the first to enter Adrianople and plant on its walls the victorious flag of the allies.

It is asserted here that the Montenegrins and the Greeks have received assurances that Russia and France will support their retention of Scutari and Janina, if they succeed in capturing them, while the Bulgarians are taking Adrianople. King Nicholas of Montenegro, on the one side, and Crown Prince Constantine, of Greece, on the other, declare that they will take the fortresses by storm or lose their lives in the attempt.

Should any fresh proposition to prevent renewal of war give promise of success, the allies will now put as a condition not only the cession of Adrianople and the Aegean Islands, but also the surrender of Scutari and Janina to Montenegro and Greece.

FINDS MOTHER BURNING

Fire Chief Answers Alarm in His Own House.

Washington, Pa., Feb. 3.—Leading his company in response to an early alarm yesterday morning, Fire Chief Patrick Curran found the blaze was in his own home on West Maiden street.

With a chemical extinguisher in his hands, the chief rushed through the smoke filled doorway, ran through the hall and entered the room of his mother, Mrs. Bridget Curran, 84, where the flames were burning fiercely. The chief stumbled over his mother on the floor, dying of burns. He carried her to a neighboring house, where she died soon.

The aged woman's daughter, Miss Mary F. Curran, who attempted to save her mother's life, sustained fatal burns, while a son, Michael Curran, was injured by the flames.

WOMAN AS SHIP'S SURGEON

Scottish Steamer Breaks Precedent on Trip to Australia.

London, Feb. 3.—Heretofore the position of ship's surgeon has been monopolized by men, but all doubts as to the eligibility of women for the position has been set at rest by a Scottish steam ship company.

The company in question had a steamer on the Clyde ready to sail for Australia with a large number of passengers, including immigrants, on board. All that kept her from leaving was the lack of a surgeon.

A qualified woman doctor, the daughter of a marine engineer, heard of the difficulty and offered her services. The board of trade officer who had to certify the ship looked up all precedents, and although he found that no woman had ever before been signed on as surgeon of a ship, he could find nothing against it, and the woman doctor went out with the steamer.

VAST IRON ORE FIND IN WISCONSIN

Discovery Promises to Be Greatest of Its Kind in World's History.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 3.—What is said to presage the opening up of the world's greatest iron ore range in a district hitherto supposed to be valueless from a mineral standpoint became known yesterday with the closing verbally of leases and contracts to purchase tracts aggregating about 2,000 acres, scattered over a tract 60 miles long and 40 miles wide in Grant, Crawford and Vernon counties, in Wisconsin.

The deal agreed upon yesterday will be confirmed by the signatures of the lease today. The representative of the purchasers was M. M. Riley, of this city, formerly attorney on the Michigan iron ranges for the Corrigan McKinney Co. of Cleveland, though he denies that he is representing them at present. The discoveries were made by old prospectors from Upper Michigan, and some of the men were sent out by Mr. Riley himself in behalf of the mining operators he represents.

The value of the ore discovered is shown by the fact that one tract of 40 acres drilled thoroughly, shows 40 feet of ore, only 80 feet from the surface, worth, if as extensive as estimated, about $8,000,000. The purchasing operators have secured 400 acres adjoining this tract, also supposed to be rich in iron.

HE WOULD TEACH IN NEW WAY

Chicago, Feb. 3. — "Teaching geography by maps and pamphlets issued by railroad companies is far more effective than the regular school geography," said Assistant Superintendent of School James W. McCaley in an address today.

"The railroad pamphlets are written in a more interesting style than our text books on geography and they make more of an appeal to the pupils. School geographies are all right for adults who are studying them with a definite intention."

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small Mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet; tells how. Heacock, 102 Charles st., Lockport, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Learn Automobile Business at home this winter ready for spring. Thousands of jobs for competent men at $18 to $50 weekly. Send for free scholarship plan. Rochester Auto School, 972, Rochester, N. Y.

Be a Detective—Earn $150 to $300 per month; travel over world. Stamp for particulars. National Detective Agency, Dept.P-5, Chicago.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES make supporters; $12.00 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. B 102, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

MAKE a Comfortable Living at Home Sewing plain seams. All home work. No canvassing. Any ordinary machine. Steady. Sewers wanted in each town, small town especially. No triflers needed. State how much time can sew. Send ten cents for postage, samples, etc. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Dept. O. Rehoboth, Delaware.

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old wanted at once for Electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Men and Women Wanted for Government Positions; $90 month; thousands of parcel post positions open. Annual vacations. No 'layoffs.' Common education sufficient. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Big money writing songs.—We pay hundreds of dollars a year to successful writers. Experience unnecessary. Song poems wanted with or without music—will pay one-half of profits if successful. Send us your work today. Acceptance guaranteed if available. Largest concern in the country. Free particulars. Dugdale Co., Dept. 209, Washington, D. C.

SALESMAN WANTED

WANTED—Salesmen and Saleswomen; hundreds of good positions now open paying from $1,000.00 to $5,000.00 a year. No former experience required to get one of them. We will teach you to be a high grade traveling salesman or saleswoman by mail in eight weeks and assist you to secure a good position where you can earn good wages while you are learning practical salesmanship. Write today for full particulars and testimonials from hundreds of men and women we have recently placed in good positions; also list of good positions open. Address (nearest office). Dept. 230 A. National Salesmen's Training Association, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, San Francisco, New Orleans, Toronto.

Wanted—Men in every locality to demonstrate the MELROSE CONVERTIBLE WAGON BED, new invention for the farm; [illegible] work all or spare time. Start now and pocket the profits. Write us today—get our big finely illustrated book and money-making terms. Address American Wagon Co., 141 Lincoln ave., Dixon, Ill.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

For Sale—80 Acres near Defiance, O. For particulars write Charles Shaver, Elkhart, Ind. R. R. 1.

FARMS WANTED

Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

AGENTS.

AGENTS—Earn $25 to $40 per week selling Nodarn guaranteed Hosiery. Sales are simply doubled with our new plan; 2 pair guaranteed 2 months, 3 pr. 3 mo., 4 pr. 4 mo., 6 pr. 6 mo. Spring samples free. Nodarn Hosiery Mills, Desk 20, Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS—$10 per day sure selling our New 1913 Styles Silk Neckwear; 3 fifty-cent ties $1.00, Monogram Gold Cuff Link and Stick Pin Set given free. Cooper made 75 sales in 7½ hours; profit $30. Free samples to hustlers. Dayton Neckwear Mfg. Co., Dept. 20, Dayton, O.

AGENTS Big profit selling California honey. Permanent business; steady repeat orders. Leaflet free. Spencer Apiaries Co., Box 155, Nordhoff, Calif.

Men, Women—Protected territory and big commissions to active, hustling representatives to sell an established guaranteed product. Genuine demand and steady repeat orders. Write Bacorn Co., Elmira, N. Y.

Agents wanted to make $5 to $10 a day easy. No experience or capital required. Write at once for my big free proposition. P. W. Goodman, President, 535 Regal Building, Chicago.

$80 per month straight salary and expenses, to men with rig, to introduce Poultry Remedies. We mean business. Eureka Poultry Food Co., D. 620, E. St. Louis, Ill.

$2.50 per day paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 443-X, Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Agents' Harvest—25c renews colors in Rugs or Carpets. 726 Grand Ave., Springfield, Mo.

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP Patented State School Lands, South Texas, $1 an acre cash, balance ten years. For all particulars write F. A. Connable, Trustee, 412 Commercial Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

FARMS AND LANDS.

For Sale Land—N. Eastern Colorado; $10 acre. Mrs. E. Hollman, Meeker, Colo.

PATENTS.

Patents that Protect. Trade-marks. Book free. H.M.Brooks, 32-36 McGill Bldg. Washington, D.C.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

GUARANTEED Boy's Watch or Girl's Gold-plated bracelet given boys and girls for placing sample packet seeds with friends. Outfit free. P. Peoples Co., B-83, York Haven, Pa.

Earn beautiful watch or bracelet selling 25 needle books at 10c a book. Write at once. Enterprise Novelty Co., Box 396, Dept. A, Phoebus, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—Investing For Profit Magazine. Send me your name and I will mail you this magazine absolutely [illegible]

MAGIC GOODS, Cards, Dice, Books, etc. [illegible]

Heirs. Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. [illegible]

PERSONAL.

Ladies—Why not become pretty? Nothing enhances beauty [illegible] Anna M. Blume, P.O.Box 2720, Scranton, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. [illegible] VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., WASHINGTON, D.C.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. [illegible]

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WANTED: A MAN OR WOMAN [illegible] Address M S I A, [illegible] Indianapolis, Indiana.

AGENTS WANTED.

Have You a Few Hours to Spare? [illegible] 16, 20 Warren St., N. Y.

WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY and furnish rig [illegible] BIGLER COMPANY, X518 SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

125 CARDS 10c. [illegible] AMERICAN CARD CO. Dept. 22 SPANGLER, PA.

NEW YORK.

217 Acres, $5600 $3500 Income Last Year [illegible]

GOVERNMENT positions [illegible] EARL HOPKINS, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS [illegible] Consolidated Portrait Co., [illegible] Chicago.

75 LOVERS CARDS and a Book on Love, Courtship and Marriage. 10c A. Hammond Co. [illegible]

WE PAY $36 A WEEK and expenses [illegible]

PATENTS GET LIST OF FACTORIES [illegible] SUES & CO., Att'ys, 542 7th St., Washington, D. C.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN DOGS? [illegible]

LOTS OF FUN FOR A DIME [illegible]

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FREE! [illegible]

Virginia Farms and Homes FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS [illegible] Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

SAY KING GEORGE SNUBS NEIGHBORS

Sandringham Folk Resent His Privacy, and He's In Bad There.

London, Jan. 31.—Although it is not likely that the betrothal of the Prince of Wales will take place for some little time, the question of his marriage is already being talked of and is certain to come prominently before the public after he leaves Oxford in June. The latest suggestion is that a match might be arranged with a princess of Roumania, the daughter of the crown prince.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, who is now 30 years old, will, it is freely stated, ultimately succeed his father in Canada, and that the duke of Connaught will be appointed viceroy of India.

The only trouble is to find a bride for Prince Arthur, who regards a political alliance with a foreign royalty with positive repugnance. One of the czar's young daughters was suggested recently, but Prince Arthur openly laughed at the idea.

There is a little village in Lancashire —Warton by name—whose townsfolk are asking why it is ignored in the plans that are being made to celebrate the 100 years of peace among the English-speaking peoples by honoring the memory of George Washington. One of the chief projects in connection with the celebration, of course, is the purchase of Sulgrave manor, in Northamptonshire, where lived that Lawrence Washington, who was mayor of Northampton in 1532 and from whom the first President of the United States descended, and which still bears the arms of the Washington family—the three stars and two stripes—from which the American flag was derived.

But at Warton, on the tower of the village church, which was built by a still earlier progenitor of the Father of His Country, we find again the arms of the historic family, more venerable by a whole century than those emblazoned on the walls of Sulgrave manor, and in the main street of the village a home of the Washingtons which dates back in the seventeenth century, while in the churchyard of Warton lies the last member of the famous line to be buried in this country.

King George and Queen Mary, through a most human desire to be private people for a short space, have made themselves terribly unpopular at Sandringham. King Edward didn't mind how much he sat in the limelight and the Sandringham folks looked on it almost as a right to be allowed to participate in their sovereign's doings when he lived among them.

All that is changed now and King George's neighbors are much disgruntled in consequence. He has intimated that when at Sandringham he is not a king, but a private man and doesn't want a gallery at his daily doings. One cannot help sympathizing with him to a certain extent, for it must be most exhausting to wear a perpetual smile. And the king is very different from his father in this—he takes things much more seriously and cannot put them out of his mind at once, as King Edward always could.